The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Gen. Howell Cobb Gloating Over the Murder of Union Prisoners.

He Points to the Poor Starving Boys and Brags that His Soldiers are Better Off.

More of the Profanity and Indecency of the Ruffian Winder.

How He Proposed to Cure Women of Sympathy for Yankees.

Words Fail to Express the Infernal Nature and Spirit of the Andersonville Jailers.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The evidence for the United States in the Wirz trial is expected to close to-morrow or Saturday. The government has shown a proper disposition to afford the prisoner a fair opportunity for his defence, having thus far subpœnaed about seventy witnesses, thirty of whom have already arrived in Washington. This, however, is not all that the prisoner, through his counsel, desires. He wants witnesses sought after and brought to this city; but this, it appears, cannot be done for the want of money, only about $300 in all having been subscribed to assist him.

Several witnesses, deemed unimportant, have left here, not having means at hand to pay their ordinary expenses. Under these circumstances, both the prisoner and his counsel seem despondent, while they attach no blame to the prosecution.

To-day one of the witnesses who was recalled by the government, testified to acts of cruelty committed by James Duncan, a part of whose business was to distribute bread among the prisoners. Mr. Baker objected to the statement, unless it was shown that Duncan was coupled with the cruelties charged against the prisoner at the bar. The court informed the counsellor that the commission was trying a conspiracy. The witness then testified that Duncan kicked and beat a man who stooped to pick up a piece of bread, and that the victim of the unmerciful treatment died a several days afterwards; and also that the same Duncan similarly served a poor half-witted fellow when he came with his wagon on annother occasion to give out bread. The witness was asked to point out Duncan in the court-room, which he did. A short time after these proceedings, a guard approached Duncan and informed him that he was now under arrest, by order of the court. This man was subpœnaed as a witness for the defence, and has appeared in the court for several days past.

J. Burns Walker testified, among other things, that Gen. Howell Cobb came to Andersonville on the 4th of March, and the paroled prisoners outside were notified that if we desired to hear the General we could go down; a good many of us went down, myself among others; I found Gen. Cobb in the midst of the crowd; the Second Georgia Regiment, I think, was down at the shed that was being built for a brick-yard; he made a speech, in which he referred to the prisoners; he said he was sorry any prisoners had been captured, and he should hang every prisoner if he had his own way; he further said: "If the prisoners come up to your house to take your chicken or your pig, hang them; if a prisoner comes up to your house to speak to your women, hang him;" he then referred to President Lincoln, and said: "If President Lincoln ever gets me he will hang me, and if I ever get President Lincoln I will hang him;" in referring to the conduct of Capt. Wirz, he said that he was glad to find the state of things around Andersonville such as they were; he commended Capt. Wirz as being a very meritorious and efficient officer, doing his duty, and doing it well; he said to the Confederate troops around him: "Look over into that stockade," pointing his finger directly to it; "go look over there, and compare yourselves to those men, and go home and kiss your wives and sweethearts, and see if you cannot gain your independence;" he further said, in connection with the grave-yard and the treatment he would give the prisoners, "I would treat the prisoners well, I would feed them well, I would care for them;" his voice when he said he would care for them assumed a stentorian tone; he spoke harshly, and as if with deep meaning, pointing, at the same time with his hand to the grave-yard, as if meaning that would be the care he would give them; the speech was received with some hurrahing, but not so enthusiastically as I have seen speeches received in other places.

Ambrose Spencer, residing nine miles from Andersonville, testified that he visited the prison every month, and had ample opportunities of ascertaining its condition, which was as wretched and degrading as the mind could well conceive; the odor from the stockade could be detected a distance of two miles; the section of country was well supplied with mills, both for grain and lumber; it was probably the most densely wooded of any in the United States; as to fertility, he believed Southwestern Georgia was regarded as the garden-spot of the Confederacy, from which immense quantities of supplies were drawn for the army; there was an uncommon large supply of vegetables in the Summer of 1864, some of which were taken from Americus to Andersonville, for the use of the Confederate officers; the witness had knowledge of the ladies in the neighborhood gathering clothing and food for the relief of the prisoners; Gen. Winder, in the presence of himself, wife, and several other ladies, said with an oath that he believed the whole country was becoming Yankee, and he would be d—d if he would not put a stop to it; if not one way he would another; the witness replied that the exhibition of humanity was not evidence of the fact of that assertion; Winder said it was a slur on the Confederate Government, and a covert attack upon himself; the witness informed him that the supplies were forwarded at the request of Rev. Mr. Davies, when Gen. Winder replied: "That's a d—d lie; as for himself he would as soon the d—d Yankees should die there as any where else; he believed it would be better;" Gen. Winder's language on that occasion was utterly unfit to be repeated in the presence of ladies;; but the meaning was that he could very easily make loyal women of them, by putting them in a certain condition; in a subsequent conversation with R. B. Winder, Lieut. Reed and Capt. Wirz, Reed observed that if Gen. Winder had done as he wanted him to do, he (Reed) would have made a good "spec" out of the clothing and supplies; Capt. Wirz said if he had his way, he would have a house built for certain infamous purposes, in which he would place these benevolent women; R. B. Winder concurred in this remark by laughing; at the laying out of the prison, W. S. Winder was there, superintending; the witness asked him if he was not going to erect sheds and shelter, and why he was cutting down the trees? to which he replied: "I am going to build the pen so as to destroy more d—d Yankees than can be destroyed at the front;" Gen. J. H. Winder always swore when the name of Andersonville was mentioned. The witness described him as bereft of feelings of humanity; in fact, a brutal man.

Dr. J. B. Head, who was on duty as Surgeon at Andersonville in July and August, 1864, testified in relation to affairs at the hospital, including the sufferings of the prisoners from disease and from the want of proper diet, shelter and medicines. Men would often die for the want of stimulants; when he visited his home at Americus, he mentioned to his wife the sufferings of the prisoners, and she went round the town and gathered considerable supplies, which were forwarded to Andersonville; Gen. Winder expressed himself as glad that such things had been sent; this cleared the way for a second contribution, which was larger than the first; the third time his wife went about the country and gathered provisions and clothing, and some of the ladies went up with them to Andersonville; Lieut. Reed swore that the goods should not go into the prison; some said that he (Head) should be shot, and others that he should be hanged, for his agency in procuring these supplies; the witness then called on Gen. Winder and informed him that it was in accordance with his permission that supplies had been carried into the stockade; Gen. Winder got out of his chair, turned round, and said, "I do not know how in h—l and d——n there are so many sympathizers for the d——d Yankees;" to this the witness replied, "This is only a mission of charity and mercy," when Gen. Winder exclaimed, "Every d——d Yankee sympathizer and d——d Yankee ought to sink into h—l;" when the train came down with Confederate soldiers the provisions were distributed among them, and the ladies returned to their homes.

Chas. H. Russell was recalled, and related two instances of cruelty by James Duncan, a rebel in charge of the distribution of bread in the Quartermaster's Department; a prisoner stooped to pick up a crust, when Duncan jumped from the wagon and kicked him three or four times; the man died several days thereafter in the stockade; another poor fellow who asked for bread was similarly treated by this same Duncan. The witness was asked if Duncan was now in court. He responded in the affirmative, and pointed him out.

Duncan, after standing up to show himself, was requested to take a seat.

The court informed Duncan that he must remain here.

Mr. Baker—He is our witness.

Judge-Advocate Chipman—Do you consider that a special honor?

Mr. Baker—No; but he has been subpœnaed for the defence.

W. W. Crandall was recalled, and swore that Duncan took a picture from a prisoner named Armstrong, who was in the stocks, the picture being that of a near friend; the prisoner pleaded earnestly for its return, when Duncan said he might consider himself damned fortunate if he got out of the stocks at all; Duncan also helped himself to the prisoner's money.

Samuel M. Riker testified that prisoners were robbed at Richmond before they were conveyed to Andersonville: at the latter place the government equipage was taken away from the soldiers, and also money over a certain amount; Duncan was on duty in more than one capacity; he was in charge of the bakery and cook-house, and was also a government detective under Capt. Wirz.

E. G. Smith testified that he heard Capt. Wirz order a sentinel to shoot a man who had reached beyond the dead-line for water; the sentinel hesitated, when Wirz said if he did not shoot the d——d Yankee he would shoot him (the sentinel;) the latter then fired, the ball taking effect in the man's head and killing him instantly.

Benjamin B. Dyke, rebel railroad agent at Andersonville, testified that there was a good deal of provisions on hand there at all times, excepting when the place was first opened; the freight trains were regular, from one to six trains, according to circumstances, running every day; vegetables in plenty were brought to the depot; the hounds used at the prison belonged to Ben Hains, who had employed them in catching negroes. The witness knew Duncan, who had arranged with him to sell sundry barrels of syrup.

Ambrose Henshaw testified as to men being shot for approaching the dead-line; after one had been killed because he had reached out for a crumb of bread, the witness asked Capt. Wirz if he might remove the body; "Yes," said Wirz, "take him out and go to h—l with him."

Thomas Walsh, who kept a memorandum book at Andersonville, read therefrom at the request of the Judge-Advocate, by which it appeared that no rations were issued on the 26th of March, 1864, and none were served until three o'clock the next afternoon, and that he had made the entry: "A number of sick, weak and hungry—a sad thing for us all;" no rations were issued on April 1; but the next day, at five o'clock, a pint of meal and two or three ounces of mule flesh were issued as a ration; the witness said that by paying three dollars to the guard a prisoner could get out to gather wood; he did not know of any man who was sent to the hospital that came out alive; on the fourth of July the prisoners got rations, but which being full of maggots they threw away; Capt. Wirz said on one occasion: "May God Almighty d—n me, and forever, if I do not shoot with my revolver the first man who attempts to leave the ranks."

The commission adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 21.

THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Maj.-Gen. Frank C. Barlow as the Union candidate for Secretary of State of New-York, is received here with much enthusiasm, especially among military men. Gen. Barlow has won a most enviable reputation in the army, where he was known as one of the most modest, yet brilliant and brave of officers. He is especially endeared to the veterans of the Second Army Corps, and carries half a dozen scars on his person as proof of his gallant services. Added to a fine personal appearance and polished address, he has a finished education, and is one of the rising young men of the country. The name of Gen. H. A. Barnum, another distinguished officer, whose life is even now jeopardized by unhealed wounds, is also received with much favor by the fighting men. Gen. Martindale is also well known here, having been for a long time Military Governor of this district.

PARDONS.

Fayette McMillen, of Virginia, who was conspicuous as a "Conservative" in the latter days of the rebel Congress, was to-day pardoned by the President. The arrivals from the South continue to increase, and now comprise fully one-half of the visitors at the hotels.

PRESSURE AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

The pressure at the President's house is absolutely increasing, and to-day exceeded that of any day this season. A large number of people, especially ladies, are beseeching the President to discharge their sons and relatives from the military service.

DEPOSIT BANKS.

Applications from banks to be designated as United States depositories are received in great numbers by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not more than one out of every twenty of the applications receive a favorable consideration, for already in nearly every region of the country, save the South, there have been more depositories designated than is warranted by the exigencies of the government or the various communities in which they are located. In view of this fact, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to sparingly designate banks for the purpose named, and as near as possible confine the number in thickly populated regions to one United States depository to each Congressional District. In sparsely settled communities the number will be still less.

REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $1,142,609 99.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

Butchers, who pay a license tax of $10, may retail other merchandise than meat at the same store, but may not peddle meat without a peddler's license. Butchers, who pay a license tax of $5, may peddle meat or fish without peddler's license, but cannot sell other articles.

PERSONAL.

Judge D. S. Gooding, of Indiana, United States Marshal for this district, has returned to this city after a prolonged absence, caused by the illness of his family and himself.

Secretary Seward and Mrs. Judge Patterson, daughter of the President, are reported ill to-day. The sickness of the latter has been represented as quite severe.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Gov. Randall, Acting Postmaster-General, ordered the reopening of twelve additional Southern Post-offices, among which are Morehead City, Abbeville, Snow Hill and Lincolnton, N. C., and Tallahassee, Fla.

CASE OF COL. EDWARDS.

Col. J. Cushing Edwards, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, was dishonorably dismissed the service by the War Department on the 14th of July, 1865, for alleged neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Before the order of dismissal, he had been honorably mustered out of service, and therefore could not be afterward dishonorably dismissed. He, however, sought no protection against the order, because of his having been out of the service when it issued, but asked a trial by court-martial, which was granted. The case has just been tried at Annapolis, and the total want of evidence of crime or fault by Col. Edwards, shows how injustice is often done to meritorious officers by summary dismissals, based on hasty or malicious accusations. The facts are in brief as follows; Col. Edwards entered service at the beginning of the war as a private, was promoted to orderly sergeant, then Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and was recommended for Brigadier-General by Major-Gen. Griffin and Brevet Major-Gen. Chamberlain, under whom he served three years. Although he belonged to one of the richest families of Boston, he sought no promotion through home influence, but received it always through unsolicited field recommendations. He fought at Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Petersburgh, and in fact nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, never having been on detached duty. His superior and subordinate officers all commend him as distinguished for ability and gallantry, and faithful discharge of duty. His offence was, that when taking his regiment to Gallup's Island, Boston Harbor, to be mustered out, in July, 1865, he permitted them to disperse, having been formally mustered out in the field, to spend the Fourth of July with their friends. The regiment promptly reassembled July 5, went to its rendezvous and was promptly paid and discharged. No injury to the interest of the government or the men occurred, as the regiment could by no possible means have been paid off and discharged any sooner than it was. No infraction of discipline occurred in consequence of this liberty to the men, who were mostly from Boston, and the dishonorable dismissal was the result of a malicious distortion of the facts. The verdict of the court was, dismissed from the service, and forfeiture of all pay. This verdict was invalid, because the action of Col. Edwards was a technical infraction of orders; but the evidence adduced on the trial did not detract a particle from the high reputation as a brave and efficient soldier always borne by Col. Edwards.

The President has ordered suspension of the execution of the sentence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 21.

THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

The Department of State has published a pamphlet, from the official correspondence, on the subject of the French Universal exposition for 1867, for the information of citizens of the United States, containing general regulations, classification of articles, &c. All applications for admission, with a description of the articles to be exhibited must be presented before the 31st of October next. N. M. Beckwith, Esq., is the United States Commissioner at Paris, to whom letters should be addressed.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DISTRICT.

The Freedmen's Employment Agency has been officially instructed that in disbursing supplies to the freedmen in the District of Columbia, a discrimination be particularly made between the dependent and those who are natives or residents, in order that the latter may be required to look to the proper municipal authorities for aid. This action seems to have become necessary in consequence of the large number of negroes who appear to think they are entitled to government supplies.

THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The status of Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, has, it is said, been determined, and that he continues to be the Governor of Idaho.

THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurers, in different parts of the Union, to return to the Treasury all compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, which they have received on government account, as, in consequence of the dangerous counterfeit, no more notes of that denomination will be issued.

POST-OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Post-office Department to-day ordered the reopening of a large number of post-offices in North Carolina, and has accepted the offer for the conveyance of the mails through from Brashear City, La., to Galveston, Texas, the service to be three times a week.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the interest on the Five-twenty coupon bonds, which become due Nov. 1, and the same will be paid on and after Sept. 25, upon presentation of the coupons to the Assistant Treasurers, and those designated depositaries authorized to pay interest on government securities.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, authorizes the following statement as to the condition of the crops on the 1st day of September; The wheat crop has received no additional injury from the weather since his report of last month, but the quality of the crop is not good, especially in the Western States, where it was affected by blight and rust, as well as by the wet weather during the harvest. Of the old wheat on hand, there is not as much as supposed in the hands of the farmers, for much of it was bought in July and August. In the Eastern and Middle States, there was but little at any time during the latter part of the Summer.

The oats crop received no great deal of injury from the wet weather, and it may be regarded as one of the largest oat crops ever raised in the country.

The injury to the hay in the West was very great; in the East it received but little damage from wet weather. Generally the quality is good, except in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

The corn crop, owing to the continued heat and moisture of the weather, has escaped material injury. In the West it may be regarded as the greatest crop yet raised in the loyal States.

The condition of the tobacco crop was favorable, the weather helping it very much; but as reported last month, the amount planted is much less than last year, especially in the largest tobacco producing States.

Sorghum, like the corn crop, is excellent.

Buckwheat, if not injured by a premature frost, will be good.

Potatoes. In many localities there were indications of the rot, and in some places the crop was much injured by it. The continued hot and moist weather since the 1st of September occasions apprehensions that this disease may prove very injurious, but still the yield may be good, as the amount planted was so much greater than usual.

In all the States except New-York hops have ripened well, but in that State the crop has sustained an injury of four and a quarter tenths from lice; the crop is therefore injured seriously, for in 1860 New-York produced 9,750,000 pounds, of the 11,000,000 raised in the whole country.

Roots and gardens were never better.

Every State returns a decrease in the number of fattening hogs. The general decrease is about one-tenth from the number last year. So far as returns were published of the number packed last year in the West, it was 2,422,779. A tenth decrease on this number would be 242,277.

Letters accompanying the returns of correspondents indicate that the hogs are younger and smaller than usual, but in good condition. The monthly report for September, containing full returns of the crops, &c., will be published next week.

FROM PORTO RICO.

An Alarming Earthquake.

Intelligence has been received in this city from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, to the 1st of September.

On the 20th of August the people of Port Rico were startled from sleep by an earthquake more violent than any living citizen of the place had ever experienced. It occurred at 2:15 o'clock in the morning, and consisted of terrific oscillations from east to west, preceded by a fearful subterranean rumbling.

The houses were violently shaken, though none of them fell.

The people in terror rushed out into the streets in their night clothes, but the shock, which only lasted forty-five seconds, was not repeated.

The shock was felt all over the island, but was most forcible at the capital city.

The Government of Porto Rico has issued a decree in favor of establishing agricultural schools for the youth of the country districts.

The Episcopal Convention of Virginia.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21.

Richmond papers of to-day contain the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention of Virginia. Bishop Johns earnestly recommends a reunion with the Northern branch of the church. Considerable debate took place on a motion to appoint a committee on the subject.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Ordinance of Secession—Support of President Johnson—Measures to Suppress Lawlessness—The Abolition of Slavery—Sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

Montgomery, Ala., Monday, Sept. 18.

In the State Convention on Saturday, the Chairman of the Committee on the Ordinance of Secession and the Resolutions of the Convention of 1861, reported as follows:

"All ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of the Convention of 1861, with so much of the constitution adopted in said convention as conflicts with the constitution of the United States, are hereby declared null and void."

This ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday.

The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery reported an ordinance, which was made the special order for to-day.

Other reports were submitted, of local interest.

A resolution was offered, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to memorialize the President respecting the action of the convention, and the desire of the people to give a cordial support to his administration; and in view of the action of the convention and the loyalty of the people to request the President to proclaim a general pardon and amnesty to all persons not included in the proclamation of the 29th of May last. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The business of the convention fully commenced to-day.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Alabama State Convention to-day adopted a resolution, requesting the Provisional Governor to call out militia in each county immediately to repress the disorder and lawlessness which exists in many counties.

The ordinance providing for the abolition of slavery in the State was debated upon at length, when its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 19th, says:

"The State Convention met to-day. A resolution was offered that the President of the convention appoint a committee of five to prepare a petition for the pardon of Jefferson Davis, and to secure the signatures of the members, and forward the same to the President of the United States as early as practicable. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution was also offered that all amendments to the constitution of a general character, except in regard to slavery, be referred to the people at the next general election. The resolution was referred.

The ordinance abolishing slavery was taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued.

The Committee on Elections reported an ordinance for the election of Congressmen and State officers on the 1st of November.

A report has been received, dated Montgomery, Sept. 20, that the ordinance abolishing slavery was postponed without debate.

FROM HAVANA.

Reduction of the Army—The Debt of Cuba.

The news received to-day from Havana is to the 15th inst.

A royal decree orders that the army in Cuba shall be reduced to the same footing as before the the campaign in San Domingo. This would imply a denial to the statements that Spain was determined to reconquer the Dominican Island.

The *Diario de la Marina* declares, though without official authority, that the island of Cuba now owes to Spain $78,000,000.

In 1827 the debt amounted to $167,000,000, the quarter portion of which has thus been since paid off.

The news from Havana includes, nothing further from Mexico, there having been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz.

The New-York State Congregational Association.

Oswego, Thursday, Sept. 21.

At the session of the New-York State Congregational Association this morning, the first business presented was the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws for a State Educational Society for the assistance of young men in preparing for the ministry. The Committee on the State of the Country reported a series of resolutions, taking strong ground in favor of impartial suffrage. The following is the language of one of these resolutions:

Resolved, That justice requires that from henceforth all distinction of color or race in the appointment of civil privileges and political franchises be swept away, and that the doctrine, that the right of an American black man to vote and to give evidence in court is exactly level with the right of the American white man, be fully recognized and provided for.

A response to the action of the Boston Council was read by Rev. Edward Taylor, of Brooklyn. The Association pledged itself by a standing vote to do its part in the great missionary work at the Southwest carved out by the National Council. The discussion upon this subject was full of earnestness; and after the vote the meeting was led in a prayer of consecration to the work by Rev. Mr. Taylor. The discussion on parochial evangelization was very spirited; many of the speeches were full of eloquence and pathos.

The Association closed its session this afternoon.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

Madison, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met to-day and made the following nominations:

For Governor, Harrison C. Hobart; Lieutenant Governor, D. W. Maxon; Attorney-General, M. Montgomery; Secretary of State, L. B. Vilas; Treasurer, J. A. Adams.

The resolutions adopted indorse President Johnson's policy of restoring the Union on the basis of the Federal Constitution; pledges him unqualified support therein; opposes negro suffrage in the State of Wisconsin or interference with it in other States; opposes the suspension of the *habeas corpus;* favors the most rigid economy in the expenses of the government, and strict equalization of the tax burden.

Sale of Government Vessels.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 21.

Fifteen government vessels were advertised to be sold at the Navy-yard to-day. The attendance was not large, and eleven steamers were withdrawn. For several there were no bids, and for others the prices offered were not sufficient to warrant a sale.

On those disposed of the bidding was very spirited, particularly on the *Santiago de Cuba*.

The following vessels were sold at the prices named: Screw tug *Clover* was purchased by H. Winsor & Son, for $9,100; the wooden side-wheel steamer *Connecticut* was purchased by S. G. Wheeler, Jr., for $137,000; the wooden side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, was purchased by M. O. Roberts, for $108,000; the iron screw propeller *Bermuda* was purchased by W. F. Wells & Co., for $61,000.

The Provincial Fair.

London, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 21.

Twenty thousand tickets were sold yesterday for the Provincial Fair.

The Canada Company's first prize for the best sample of wheat was awarded to Mr. O'Sullivan, of Northumberland County.

A grand ball and supper was given to the delegates from the maritime provinces last night. Speeches were made by Maj. Glass and John Carling, M. P. P., welcoming the guests, which were responded to by Hon. Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Beckwith, advocating the union of the provinces.

From San Domingo.

Later news has been received from San Domingo, by way of Havana.

The country is quiet. The Protector, Cabral, has imprisoned his predecessor in power, Pimentel, and his advisers.

Preparations were making for the election of a permanent President—Gen. Valurde is the most prominent candidate.

The Indian Council.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Sept. 21.

A treaty was signed to-day between the commission and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, providing for peace and friendship between the United States and said tribes; that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the Plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the Territory and with the United States; that slavery shall be abolished forever; that the freedmen shall be suitably provided for; that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads, and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes, with a Territorial form of government, shall be recommended by them to their respective councils.

The commission then adjourned sine die.

Col. Sells goes to Humboldt, Kansas, to conclude a treaty with the Osages.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Railway Intelligence—Texas News.

The reconstruction of the New-Orleans, Great Northern and Jackson Railroad, is being vigorously pushed to completion.

Gov. Wells will soon issue a proclamation for the election of State and municipal officers, to take place on the first Monday in November.

Gov. Hamilton has ordered an assessment in Texas according to the law before the war.

Telegraphic communication with San Antonio has been opened.

The bark *Houston*, from New-York, was blown ashore 16 miles from Galveston Island. She will probably get off without serious damage.

The steamers *Star of the South*, from New-York, and *Palmyra*, from Boston, arrived to day.

Gen. Sheridan has returned from Texas. Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, directs that the present organization of districts and terms for holding courts be continued. All negroes must be put on an equality with white men in respect to punishment for crime; they are to be tried under indictment as heretofore provided, and if found guilty the judgment of the court must be the same as if the defendant were a white person.

The commission appointed by Gov. Hamilton to examine the books of the State Government while under rebel rule, will soon make a full report.

All is quiet on the Rio Grande. A rumor prevailed that the imperial army was being reinforced by 20,000 men.

Gen. Woods, commanding in Alabama, directs his officers to enforce discipline and prevent improper and unnecessary intercourse between citizens and soldiers.

The chain-gang system for the punishment of negroes has been adopted in the Montgomery Convention.

The first through-mail from Columbus, Ky., via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, arrived at Mobile on the 18th, in two days' time.

Cotton—Sales at 45c. Exchange declining; on New-York, ⅞@1¼ discount.

The steamer *Cassandra* has arrived from New-York.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Last evening, the steamer *Washington*, on her way up the bay, while off Wolf Point, broke her rudder, and thus disabled, was exposed to a heavy sea, which carried away her smoke-stack and most of her wood-work. The steamer *Blackbird* towed her to Norfolk.

The steamer *Peconic* has arrived here from City Point, bound to Washington.

The citizens of Norfolk propose to introduce water into that city. A charter for this purpose was granted by the State Legislature some years ago, which will in a few days be submitted to a vote of the citizens for ratification. Some large flouring mills are soon to be built in this city, and steam breweries and other extensive works are in contemplation, and will be erected, if the capitalists now flocking here are properly encouraged by the inhabitants.

Mexican Intelligence.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The special Mexican correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Aug. 20, says military operations will be actively resumed in October. The country is rapidly going to destruction between the French Liberals and guerrillas. Cortinas had made a capture of $100,000 in silver. Juarez was still at Chihuahua. Many arbitrary arrests are reported by the Maximilian Government. The Liberals are masters of Duranzo and have captured several hundred Belgians. Maximilian promises a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.

Indian Troubles—The Commission.

Fort Laramie, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The commissioners decline to rescind their action regarding John Ross. They disconnect his case from the loyal Cherokees, and assure the latter that their rights will be protected. The disloyal Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles have filed a statement explanatory of their understanding of the treaty. There is much destitution among the disloyal Seminoles. Seventy-five loyal and seventy-four disloyal delegates, not including the chief, signed the treaty of peace.

The Case of Colchester the "Medium."

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The case of the United States vs. Colchester, the spiritual medium, has been finally disposed of, Judge N. R. Hull fining Colchester $40, and directing him to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to $473.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors.—The Brooklyn City Supervisors met yesterday afternoon to act upon the question of the appointment of Inspectors and Registers of Election.

On being called to order, a communication from Hon. John Cochrane, the State Attorney-General, was read by the clerk. There having existed some doubts in the minds of different members as to the construction of the law in reference to the National Guard and firemen, they apparently coming under the head of those who, according to a State law, are not liable to jury duty. Gen. Cochrane's opinion is as follows:

"The Attorney-General is of the opinion that the act in question, so far as relates to the appointment of inspectors of registry, must be construed literally. The language of the act is plain, and declares explicitly that no person shall be eligible unless he be liable to jury duty in courts of record therein."

The communication was placed on file.

At this time, the members of the Chicago and Toronto Boards of Aldermen were presented, and invited to take seats on the floor of the house.

A motion to reconsider the resolution to print the names of inspectors and registers, passed at the previous meeting, was made, and lost.

Supervisor Herman moved that in Republican wards, three Republicans and one Democrat be appointed, and in Democratic wards, three Democrats, and one Republican.

Supervisor Scholes and others favored the appointment of two Democrats and two Republicans in each ward.

After a long discussion, Supervisor Little moved an amendment to the effect that two Democrats and two Republicans be reported by each Supervisor, and that the subject be laid over to a future meeting, which was carried, and the original resolution, as amended, was adopted, by 13 ayes to 5 noes.

The board soon after adjourned.

Destructive Fire at Cypress Hills Cemetery.—A fire broke out in a stable adjoining the extensive lager-bier brewery of J. G. Baurman, opposite the entrance of Cypress Hills Cemetery, in the town of New Lotts, L. I., about 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning. The flames rapidly spread to the United States Hotel, and thence to the marble cutting yard of Mr. James G. Hall, and to several small frame dwelling-houses, all of which were totally destroyed, together with most of the contents, including sixty tons of hay and two horses. The hotel is also owned and occupied by Mr. Baurman, whose loss is estimated at $50,000; insured for $1,800 in the Citizens' Company of Williamsburgh. Mr. Hall's loss is $5,500; insured for $2,500 in the North American Company, New-York. The loss of the dwellings may reach $3,000. They were occupied by workmen in the brewery and marble yard. It is supposed that the fire was the result of carelessness.

The Chicago Aldermen.—Several members of the Chicago Board of Aldermen paid a visit to this city yesterday, and were officially received by Mayor Wood and escorted about the city and to the Navy-yard, with all of which they were greatly pleased.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar—Friday, Sept. 22.—Nos. 76, 19, 77 to 84 inclusive, 104, 107, 108, 36, 102, 106.

Williamsburgh.

Serious Accident—Two Men Severely Injured.—Yesterday afternoon two men, named George Pettigrew and Isaac Meserole, were engaged in painting the gable of a house in Third-street, E. D., when the scaffolding gave way and precipitated both men to the sidewalk, a distance of about fifty feet. Mr. Pettigrew, who lives in South Seventh-street, between Fourth and Fifth, had a leg and an arm broken. Mr. Meserole was severely injured internally. He lives at No. 41 Tenth-street.

Fatal Result of a Fall.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mrs. Jane Doherty, aged 80 years, fell from a three-story window, at No. 45 North Sixth-street, E. D., and received injuries which resulted in her death at 3 A. M. yesterday. Coroner Barrett will hold an inquest to-day.

OUR VISITORS.

The English Excursionists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday P. M., Sept. 19, 1865.

My last letter advised you of the much-needed rest which our English visitors were enjoying on Sunday at Chicago, after a week of travel, sight-seeing, formal receptions and dinner parties. Fully recuperated, on Monday morning they at once entered upon another bout of ceaseless activity, which has continued uninterruptedly until now, with no sign of its intermission for many days to come, unless there should be a sudden giving out of their vital forces.

The programme on Monday was begun at 9 A. M. At that hour an embargo was laid upon the street in front of the Tremont House by a number of barouches, which the hospitable Chicagoans had provided for their guests in which to ride about the city. First

THE IMMENSE GRAIN ELEVATORS

were visited, and a thorough inspection was made of one of the largest of these ingenious affairs, the capacity of which was demonstrated by its placing on board a vessel 48,000 bushels of wheat in three hours and ten minutes. The same elevator unloaded 400 bushels of barley in bulk from a train of cars in one hour. Its novelty and importance as a labor-saving invention awakened a lively interest in the visitors, who were careless of the dust and chaff from the golden grain which poured in torrents from hidden recesses, although their eyes were blinded and their broadcloth whitened while they watched for an hour the practical operation of the evidence of Yankee skill and ingenuity. From the elevators the carriages drove on over unpaved and muddy streets to

CAMP DOUGLAS,

situated in the suburbs, about three miles from the centre of the city, and viewed the grounds and barracks. This camp is where much was done during the war in the way organizing the armies of the Northwest, and it was here, also, that many thousand rebels were confined until our struggle ended. The long rows of whitewashed barracks, covering an immense area of ground, are still standing, but are soon to be demolished, and the camp will be abandoned. Even while the visitors drove through the broad avenues, the small garrison of the post was engaged in packing the government property, such as muskets and ordnance stores, for the purpose of removing it elsewhere. The quarters in the inclosure, which formerly were occupied by rebel prisoners, were spacious and comfortably arranged, doubtless suggesting the contrast which they afforded to the slaughter-pen at Andersonville.

From Camp Douglas, the party drove on a short distance to the

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY,

an institution of which the people of Illinois are justly proud. The building itself is very striking, with its towers, minarets and cupola, and is quite an ornament to the city. The terms for tuition and board are barely sufficient to cover the actual expense; the interior arrangements are perfect for comfort and convenience, and when the building is finished, as it soon will be, there is no doubt that it will rank high as a scholastic institution. One of the largest telescopes ever manufactured is to be put in the observatory of the college.

THE GRAVE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The resting place of Senator Douglas' mortal remains is not far from the university. Thither the party next went. The Senator was buried on his own property, in a pleasant grove of oaks on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose waters almost lave the small inclosure where lie his ashes. As yet there is no monument erected, although the plan for one was adopted some time since. The fact that an attendant sits near the tomb with a visitor's register, exacting one dollar for each name, makes the conjecture probable that the shaft has not been raised for lack of means. From this mournful place the guests were taken cityward again, passing through Chicago's famous street, Michigan-avenue, nearly all the way. Thus there was an opportunity not only to breathe the cool breeze from the lake, but also to see the really fine private houses which have been reared along the water-front, vieing in elegance and comfort with the most sumptuous residences of far older cities. At one of these houses, owned by Mr. McCormick, of reaper fame, there was a halt for a few minutes to gather choice grapes from his well-stocked conservatory. It is seldom that larger or more luscious muscats than those of Mr. McCormick's are seen. Some of the party subsequently visited the City Water Works, and entered the shore-end of the tunnel which is to bring fresh water from the coffer-dam, two miles out in the lake. This finished the sight-seeing for the day, as far as Sir Morton Peto and the more prominent gentlemen were concerned. Others, however, not fatigued by the long jaunt of the morning, took a long ride after luncheon, over a very bad road, to see an Artesian well, which was recently struck while boring for oil, and now throws a three-inch stream of pure water. This water is being utilized as the power with which to bore another well.

UP ALL NIGHT.

In the evening the guests spent some time at McVicker's Theatre, seeing Mr. Barrett as *Hamlet*, and warmly complimenting his acting. Subsequently they attended a soirée dansante at the house of Mr. Wilson on Wabash-avenue, finding there so many attractions that they returned to the hotel this morning only in time to pack their valises for the cars.

THE TRIP TO TOLEDO.

A special train was provided by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road for the excursionists, which, leaving Chicago at 6 A. M., reached Toledo at 1 P. M., making the run of 244 miles in the very quick time of six hours and a half. The company was somewhat augmented on leaving Chicago by a few prominent gentlemen and a bevy of the beautiful belles of that city. This accession of numbers will be a compensation for the great loss experienced in the departure of Hon. Mr. Kinnaird. This gentleman left us yesterday, taking with him his son and Mr. Bevan, all of whom find it imperative to be in England by the middle of next month.

This afternoon the entire party go on an excursion up the Maumee River to Lake Erie. To-night they attend a ball. To-morrow they leave for Detroit.

The English Capitalists.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The English capitalists will arrive at Niagara Falls to-morrow. They will have a grand reception ball in the evening at the International Hotel. At 9 o'clock the falls will be illuminated with Drummond lights. The party will arrive at Buffalo on Saturday.

Distinguished St. Louisians in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The members of the St. Louis City Council and press have been handsomely entertained by a committee of our councils. They visited Moyamensing Prison, several large manufacturing establishments, the high school and Fairmount Park, and will to-morrow continue the inspection of objects of interest. They leave for New-York Saturday afternoon.

Odd Fellows.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The City Councils gave a grand entertainment to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Druid Hill Park Pavilion, this afternoon. Many eloquent speeches were delivered. The grand banquet to be given to-morrow night by the merchants promises to be a magnificent affair.

From Fort Smith.

Fort Smith, Ark., Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Reports have been received from Gen. Conner that he attacked and defeated a large force of Arrapahoes, near Big Horn, on the 20th of August, capturing five hundred head of cattle and a large amount of plunder. We lost a number in killed and wounded, among them several officers.

Philadelphia vs. Pottsville.

Pottsville, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 21.

At the cricket match to-day between the Ashland Club of Philadelphia, and the Pottsville Club, the latter was victorious in one inning and nine runs.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

A Magnificent Display of Invention and Application.

List of Articles Exhibited in this Department.

Description of the Most Valuable and Interesting.

THE HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

All things have an end, and the vexatious delays to which the exhibitors of machinery at the Fair of the American Institute have been subjected, during the past week, are nearly over; indeed, it might almost be said they are ended, for at last the great bulk of the machinery is supplied with power, and the busy hum of wheels resound throughout the place. The fair is now attractive to all classes of people, and the attendance, which hitherto has been large only at night, is now from early morn until the hour of closing remuneratively great.

There are many new and valuable inventions on exhibition, many conspicuously excellent applications of old principles to new ends, and to some of them, deserving as they are of public commendation, we propose to devote a little space.

The room in which the machinery is exhibited is the one that accommodated the audience of Gen. SICKLES on the inaugural night, is the same wherein sit our festive sewing-machine people, whose feet and hands are busy with the click-clack of the invention, while their tongues wag a ceaseless click-clack of their own for the delectation of visitors. The larger half of the ample space is devoted to the working machines, and there congregate the mass of the spectators. A sufficiency of power for all the machines is provided in an outer inclosure, where are sundry portable engines of various degrees of excellence and power. Commencing at the extreme end of the room we find first a tremendous

QUARTZ CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER,

exhibited by the Boston Milling Company. The crusher can be used for the breaking of any kind of ore, bone, or stone.

The ores are broken, in the first instance, by the rapid movement of a circular iron table—a mass of metal three and a half feet in diameter, weighing 800 pounds, making 1,025 turns per minute. The table itself forms the bottom of a cast iron tub, eighteen inches in depth, of which the sides are grated, or perforated with small openings. The entire structure, except the upright shaft upon which the table revolves, is of cast iron, the wearing parts being of what is called "white" iron, or Franklinite, which is so hard that it cuts glass. The upper surface of the whirling table, or bottom of the tub, is furnished near its circumference with several blocks, called cutting or splintering blocks, also of Franklinite. Anything hard or brittle thrown into the tub is splintered into small fragments by concussion upon the edges of these blocks. The wear or destruction of the machine is confined to the exposed faces and edges, which are made prominent for the purpose of splintering and cutting; and to the lower portion of the perforated sides of the tub, through which the broken stone escapes. These wearing parts are made replaceable, in sections. The whirling table, revolving freely upon a steel pivot resting in a cup of oil, moves with the least possible friction, and will make three thousand revolutions by its own momentum, when left to itself. It serves, in fact, as a powerful fly or balance-wheel, to regulate the other machinery. As soon as the material to be broken is thrown into the crusher it shows a consumption of steam power. This rate of resistance is about *one and a half horse power per hour* for each ton of quartz; five tons per hour require, again, about seven and a half horse-power; ten tons fifteen horse power, &c. To obtain these results, however, the velocity of the whirling table *must always exceed one thousand revolutions per minute*—say between one thousand and one thousand and fifty; that is to say, the extreme end of the cutter must move with a velocity exceeding ten thousand feet per minute. The size of the particles thrown out by the table is gauged by the size of the perforations in the sides of the tub. If these are half an inch in diameter, the yield of quartz will be like small gravel. If the exit holes are much smaller than half an inch, the yield will be like coarse sand mixed with gravel, etc. The whirling table is more rapid in its action than any other machinery for cutting or breaking. It is capable of reducing more than two hundred tons of ordinary quartz, in pieces from three or four inches in diameter to coarse gravel size, in twenty-four hours. It will reduce thirty-six to forty tons of heavy spar (sulphate of barytes) into gravel in two hours. Of oyster shells, hard coal, plaster, and other substances comparatively soft, the quantity, per hour, that is crushed is limited only by the size of the tub of which the whirling table forms the bottom, and the number and size of the holes or perforations in the sides of the tub.

When the whirling table is used for the reduction of bones, plaster, coal, and other substances, soft and friable when compared with quartz, the tub is lined with boiler plate, perforated with holes from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.

When quartz is to be reduced, this lining is removed, and gratings of hard iron, or Franklinite, with smaller perforations, are substituted.

Heavy masses of stone, weighing twenty or thirty pounds, may be thrown upon the Table when it is in motion without danger of breaking it, but of course unless the sides are made unusually strong that sort of thing cannot long continue with safety. We saw the result of the working machine in bottles, small bits of gravel sized stones and bones, made from rock and iron and large sized bones.

This whirling table is intended to reduce ores, from a diameter of from three to six inches, to the condition of mixed sand and small gravel, chiefly the latter, with a very small percentage of dust. By making the holes very small, in the sides of its case, the whirling table may be made to yield only fine sand and dust; but this machine, like all other crushers, will not work economically as a pulverizer, and it is, therefore, useless to carry the reduction below the size of gravel. The reduction of ores to the condition of floating dust is accomplished best by a mill which can be used for no other purpose. For this purpose the same company exhibit a machine called

A QUARTZ PULVERIZER.

This machine is constructed solely for the pulverization or reduction to dust, of sand, gravel, or the small work of stamping machines, and cannot be used itself as a crusher or breaker. It consists of four parts or elements, all of which are necessary to its use. The first is an automatic feeding mill, which furnishes a regular and constant supply of the material to be pulverized. The second element is an iron drum or cylinder, containing an air-wheel, which converts the sand or gravel into dust by the action of rotary currents of air, created by the wheel. No air enters or escapes from this cylinder unless by the aid of other machinery. The material can be retained in the cylinder until it is completely reduced. The third element is a fan-blower—placed near, or at a considerable distance from, the pulverizing cylinder—by which the dust is drawn from the latter as fast as it is generated. The fine sand, auriferous earth, or other material, is pulverized in the first cylinder by the action of currents of air, generated by the air-wheel; the dust is then drawn out, in company with air, by the exhaustive force of the fan-blower. The fourth element is a chamber, or series of chambers, to receive and collect the dust generated by the pulverizer. The dust chambers are variously constructed to suit the nature of the material which is to be reduced, and are adapted either for dry or wet grinding, as may be required. If the chambers or dust-rooms are properly constructed, according to the plans furnished by the company, there is no loss by leakage or waste of material.

One of the company's new pulverizers, just completed and in perfect operation, is now reducing hard, glacial quartz, from the size of gravel to fine dust, at the rate of 3,100 pounds per hour. Of this, as separated in the hoppers, the first or floated quality—1,000 pounds—is of the fineness of bolted wheat flour. The second quality is in great part equal to the first, and will all pass through a sieve of 10,000 meshes to the inch. Of this there was about 1,000 pounds.

The samples shown at the exhibition are simply impalpable powder, fine as the merest dust in the air. If these machines will work to entire satisfaction by the week and month, they will effect a revolution in the crushing trade which will be simply immense. The popular interest felt at this time in mining operations, throughout California and the Territories not only, but throughout the East, and West and Middle States, would justify a much more elaborate notice of these candidates for favor had we the time and space.

We next find a

PATENT GENERATOR,

exhibited by Mr. GEORGE WOODMAN. The principal advantage of this generator is its complete safety. It is a solution of the problem of producing an efficient steam power without the possibility of any danger from explosions. It has no large reservoir or body of water and steam to do damage. the explosive force being confined to minute cells and small tubes. It is rendered compact by a new kind of heating surface. The engine now on exhibition is of ten-horse power, and occupies only five and a half feet square of room. It requires but little tending, and is very economical, costing only about fifteen cents an hour for fuel. Beside all these advantages, and the doing away with the necessity of any increase of insurance on the building containing this entirely safe engine, the cost of the machine is now lower than that of engines of the ordinary pattern. A number of the machines are now in practical use, and are pronounced by good authorities to be working satisfactorily.

A "Gas Engine," or rather an engine which derives its force from ordinary street gas, stands next. Its merits are not particularly apparent.

The Monitor steam cooking apparatus is a queer concern. It consists of a series of plates on coils, through which steam is passed. Chickens, steaks, and other eatables can be readily cooked by this apparatus, and on steamers, hotels, or houses warmed by steam, they will be of great service.

The Burden Horse-shoe card attracts a great deal of attention. Its horse-shoe machine model is out of kilter, we presume, as it has not worked for a day or two. Given a bar of iron and a turn of the machine, to produce a completely finished shoe, ready for punching and use. The machine of which this is a model makes one shoe each second, or as many in a minute and a quarter as two men can make by hand in ten hours.

The New-York Rock Drill Company offer for exhibition their smallest size power drilling machine, made entirely of metal, driven by steam or compressed air, with one horse power engine, weighing (independent of supporting pillar, &c.,) 150 pounds, striking 300 blows per minute with drill of 1¼ to 2¼ inches diameter, and perforating rock of different hardness with greater rapidity than any machine ever brought into practical use. These machines are made under the several patents granted to G. A. GARDENER, of New-York, and have been successfully employed in various public works, mines, &c. The blow is struck by the drill being drawn back by a cam compressing an india rubber spring, which expanding projects it with great force. The number of blows per minute is only limited by the durability of the steel drill point. This machine has an automatic feed and turning motion; it can drill equally well at any angle. This machine is set up, same as if in a mining tunnel or shaft six feet square, by setting out the screw of expanding pillar on which it is supported, and thus bracing it firmly between the sides or top and bottom.

A case of forged horse-shoe nails is exhibited by S. S. PUTNAM & Co.

Mr. W. H. HOAG exhibits a self-feeding hand-sawing machine and a combination scroll saw. Of all the saws we ever saw saw, we never saw a saw saw as this saw saws. One man, or a strong boy, can, with perfect ease, rip a two-inch hard wood, or a three-inch pine plank, in one-third the time that it takes with the ordinary hand saw; and besides, the most inexperienced apprentice can, with this machine, saw truer and straighter than the best journeyman can with the hand saw.

Mr. HOAG furnishes also a portable steam engine, of which he says:

"The machinery is permanently attached to the boiler, and the engine may be removed entire from place to place without deranging or injuring any part of it. The boiler is locomotive, which is the best in use, generating from a third to a half more steam than others, with the same fire and water space, and occupying less room. It is built upon scientific principles, and so arranged that foaming or 'working water' is prevented, and will sustain a cold water pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. The exhaust steam passes directly into the smoke-pipe, by which all sparks from the fire are extinguished, and the draft greatly increased. A heater is attached to the boiler, heating the water to almost boiling point, by the exhaust-steam after leaving the engine, before entering the boiler at all, thus saving much fuel. The fire-box is perfectly tight, making the fire as secure as in a box-stove. The water is carried all around the fire and underneath the ash-pit, thus increasing the fire-surface and rendering it much safer, as the fire cannot fall out of the fire-box."

A direct-acting steam hammer, for forging metals, is exhibited by RICHARD DREDGEON.

HOTCHKISS' atmospheric forge-hammer is exhibited by CHAS. MERRILL & SONS. It is offered as a good tool, and in many respects superior to any now made. It occupies but little space; the 30 pounds size occupies but 2¼ by 4 feet, runs with but little noise, and by the peculiar arrangement of the cylinder and piston, the hammer is driven by air springs, which saves the machine from jar, other than the blow on the anvil or work, and can be used in any building without injuring the foundation or walls. The cylinder and hammer moving in vertical slides, each blow is square, exactly in the same place, and die-work can be forged as exact as under a drop, and with greater rapidity. It is under the perfect control of the operator, can strike light or heavy, and give any number of blows in quick succession. It will draw, weld or swage in most perfect manner, and requires less power than any other hammer giving the same blow. The working parts are simple, not liable to get out of order, and carried in a strong iron frame.

Three steam gauges are exhibited by the New-York Steam Gauge Company.

A power washing machine is exhibited by OAKLEY & KEATING.

Two steam pumps are exhibited by KNOWLES & LIBBY.

A steam pump is exhibited by CONDICT & Co.

A drain pump for levees is exhibited by J. W. REID & Co.

A model for a continuous rum distillery is exhibited by the same parties. If a continuous rum distillery is considered a desirable thing to have about in these days of Young America, we should say this was an excellent specimen.

A steam pump is exhibited by A. S. CAMERON.

Two steam pumps are exhibited by the Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company.

The hydropult is an instrument which will, by the power of one hand, throw water at the rate of six or eight gallons per minute, a distance of 50 feet. A hose of any desired length can be attached to it, to draw water from a cistern. It is an excellent article for extinguishing fires, washing windows, washing carriages, watering gardens, sprinkling sidewalks, cleaning cisterns, wetting sails, or cleansing trees from insects. It is exhibited by L. ROOD.

A 1¼ horse portable engine and boiler is exhibited by W. D. ANDREWS & Co.

They also exhibit an oscillating engine of great merit. Among the advantages claimed for these engines are the following: Simplicity of construction and the absence of all unnecessary parts. They occupy very little room and require little care. They are complete within themselves, requiring no special foundation or balance-wheel-pit. Every engine is tested before leaving the shop, and all the sizes up to 100 horse-power can be transported without being taken apart, and, on arrival at their destinations, can be put in operation without the loss of a day. The single engines require balance-wheels of only one-eighth to one-fourth the weight of those required for ordinary engines; while the double engines require none at all. Their entire weight is from one-tenth to one-fourth that of engines of ordinary construction having the same power, while they are equally strong and durable. They are economical in first cost and in the consumption of steam.

But one of the most interesting points in the exhibition, and one which excites perhaps greater attention than others, is

THE WATERFALL,

or the anti-friction centrifugal pump, exhibited by ANDREWS. The visitor, attracted by the rushing sound of many waters, beholds a huge box from an opening in which pour forth great waves of water which give to the pump its popular cognomen. The inventor of this pump years since, while engaged in the business of saving wrecked vessels and goods, found the necessity for a pump combining many requisites not to be found in any pump then in use, among others the following: Capacity to pump sand, gravel, &c., without choking, and in large quantities, and at the same time be portable, not liable to derangement, and economical in power. The result was the invention and use in his business in 1844 of what is now known as the Gwynne pump, the pioneer of this class of machines, which he patented in 1846. Having since continued his experiments at a large expenditure of time and means, he has succeeded in briging the centrifugal pump to its present state, and offers this, his latest invention, to the public, not as the result of chance, but of study and the application of purely scientific principles.

Mr. JABEZ BARNES exhibits a coffee-roaster.

Mr. G. P. GAUSTON exhibits a very excellent rock drill, which, by a patent arrangement, has a perpetual twist in the cable, and provides without effort the necessary variation of the drill upon the rock.

The Empire shingle machine is exhibited by JOHN D. CHISM. It cuts shingles, veneering, staves, heading and box stuff of any thickness.

The Hicks engine is exhibited by a company bearing its name. The engine is particularly adapted to all kinds of mining, and to petroleum boring and pumping, on account of its compactness, simplicity and weight, it being of not over one-fourth the size and weight of the best stationary engines of equal power.

A spring governor is exhibited by PICKERING & DAVIS.

A circular loom for weaving is exhibited by J. E. PALMER.

A cotton gin and condenser is exhibited by H. H. EMERY.

A grinding frame is exhibited by CHARLES HARDY; also a card grinder. The grinder cylinder, or wheel, passes entirely beyond the range of card teeth before it changes, thus grinding all the teeth alike.

W. H. HOAG & Co. exhibit an adjustable wrench.

A wood turning lathe is exhibited by A. D. WAYMORTH.

LYON & ISAACS exhibit a self-feeding hand and power metal drill.

A BRICK-MAKING MACHINE,

in practical operation, attracts a great deal of attention. It belongs to the class known as tempered-clay machines. It is constructed almost wholly of iron and is very strong and durable. The machine tempers its own clay with water, taking the clay as it comes from the bank, without any previous handling or preparation, and forms it into bricks, with well-defined corners, and smooth, straight surfaces, at the rate of from fifty to sixty per minute, or from 25,000 to 30,000 per day of ten hours. The clay is taken direct from the bank in carts or small cars, on a portable railroad, to a platform over the machine, where it is dumped at the side of a funnel that leads into the tempering case of the machine, and mixed, when necessary. with loam, sand, or coal, and the amount of water being thrown on necessary to temper the clay to the proper consistency, the mass is shoveled into the hopper, and falls into the machine. The tempering portion of the machine consists of a strong iron case, in which horizontally revolves a shaft, into which are set spirally strong tempering knives, or blades of steel, so that, as they pass through the clay, they move it forward their thickness, or whatever distance they may be set to do. The clay being stiff, and not having much water on it, is not liable to slip before the knives, but is cut through and through, and thoroughly mixed; so that by the time it reaches the small end of the tempering case, it is ready to be formed into bricks. On the end of the tempering shaft is secured a conical screw, which revolves in a cast-iron conical case, the inside of which is pitted, checked, or ribbed, so as to prevent the clay from revolving in it. The screw being smooth and very hard, the clay slides on it, thus becoming, as it were, a nut; the screw revolving, and not being allowed to move backward, the clay must go forward. This operation further tempers the clay, and delivers it, in a solid round column, to the forming die, which is of peculiar construction and form, and so designed as to reduce the round column to a rectangular one, whose breadth and thickness is the proper breadth and thickness for a brick, while at the same time it forces the clay into the corners of the square, or rectangular finishing part of the die, so that square and well-defined corners are insured to the brick. A thin blade of steel cuts the bricks of the desired size. The little bricks made at the fair are carried off by the ladies and children as specimens.

THE OTHER MACHINES

of interest must wait; newspaper columns are limited in capacity, and the TIMES fails to find space for further mention to-day.

Many of our readers are doubtless interested in the

HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY

at the fair. No final official action has yet been had, but a little bird suggests to us that the following list of premiums would be fair and exact, and we should not be surprised to know that the committee agree with the bird:

APPLES.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., for the best 15 named varieties of apples—silver cup, $15.

W. R. WARD, Newark, N. J., for the best 6 named varieties of apples—silver plate, $5.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., for the second best 6 named varieties of apples—silver plate, $3.

E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J., for the best 12 table apples, "fall pippin"—silver plate, $3.

PEARS.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., for the best 30 named varieties of pears—silver cup, $20.

W. L. FERRIS, Throg's Neck, N. Y., for the second best 30 named varieties of pears—silver slate, $15.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., for the best 15 named varieties—silver cup, $15.

W. R. WARD, Newark, N. J., for the second best 15 named varieties—silver plate, $10.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., 15 named varieties—special prize. $5.

P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J., for the best 6 named varieties—silver plate, $5.

W. R. WARD, Newark, N. J., for the best 12 table pears, one variety "Seckel"—silver plate, $8.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. No second premium offered.

E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J., for 12 table pears—special, $2.

GILBERT COMBS, Freehold, N. J., for 6 table pears—special, $2.

PEACHES.

S. S. SPRINGSTEAD, Union Port, Westchester County, N. Y., for the best plate of peaches, "Late Crawford,"—silver plate, $3.

S. S. SPRINGSTEAD, Union Port, Westchester County, N. Y., one basket peaches, "Late Crawford,"—special, $3.

PLUMS.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., for the best collection of plums—silver plate, $5.

DAVID THOMPSON, Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., for half peck prunes—special, $2.

GRAPES.

JOHN DINGWALL, Albany, N. Y., for the best collection of named varieties of native grapes (52)—silver cup, $15.

DAVID THOMPSON, Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., for the best seedlings (12)—special, $5.

C. C. TABER, Staten Island, for the best dish of grapes, one variety, "Delawares"—silver plate, $5.

C. C. TABER, Staten Island, for the best collection of grapes grown under glass—silver cup, $15.

QUINCES.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, No. 155 Prospect-street, Jersey City, for the best twelve quinces—silver plate, $3.

CRANBERRIES.

W. J. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I., for the best of cranberries—special.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81....R.	107¾	100	Quick. Min. Co....	48⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R.	105⅝	50	do..............	48¼
50,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.	107⅞	200	do..............	48⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue......	106	200	do......2d call	49
			100	do..............	48⅞
15,500	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	94	100	Mar. M. Co........	12½
1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series....	99⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R........	93⅜
			200	do.....2d call	93⅜
500	do..Sec. Ser..	99⅜	100	Erie Railway......	87⅞
150,000	do............	99¼	400	do..............	87½
9,000	do. Third Ser.	99½	200	do............s3	87½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr.Cer. New Issue......	98¾	100	do...........s30	87
			100	do...........s15	87¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	81	500	do......2d call	87⅛
2,000	do.............	80½	50	Erie R. Pref........	85
5,000	do......2d call	80	100	Hudson Riv. R....	109
3,000	Missouri 6s......	76	300	Reading R..........	107¾
5,000	do......2d call	76	1000	do..............	108
1,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue........	80	200	do............s10	107⅞
			400	do..............	107⅝
5,000	North Car. 6s....		500	do............b30	108
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	28¼	600	Mich. Cen. R......	110
1,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	96	100	do.......2d call	110
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	72½	1500	Mich. S. & N. I....	68
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan........	112⅝	100	do..............	67¾
			100	do............b30	68
2,000	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	81	12	Panama R..........	270
9,000	Chi.&Alt.Inc. Bs	86¼	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R....	71¼
1,500	Am. Gold.........	144	400	do..............	71
11	Bank of Republic..	108	200	do..............	71¼
30	Fourth Nat. Bank..	95¾	300	do....2d call.b30	71¾
25	Manuf. Mer. Bank.	105	100	Chic. & N.W.R....	27⅞
600	Canton Co.........	40	50	do..............	27½
100	Cumb. Coal Pr..s10	46	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	61⅞
500	do..............	46¼	400	do..............	62
200	do............b30	46¾	200	do..............	62¼
300	do..............	46½	300	do.......2d call	62⅛
100	do..............	46⅜	200	do............s60	61⅞
400	do..............	46	100	Cleve. & Tol......	107¾
600	do.......2d call	46	300	Chi. & R. I........	112
500	do............b30	46¼	100	do.......2d call	112
200	Cen. Coal Co......	58¼	100	Chi., Bur. & Q....	125
100	do..............	58½	150	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	54
200	do..............	59	200	do..............	53⅝
30	West. Union Tel..	74	50	Mil. & P.D.C. 2d P.	84⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	160	12	New-Jersey R......	140
100	At. Mail S. Co.....	147	200	P., Ft. W. & C......	98¼
200	N. Y. Guano.......	12	500	do..............	98⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$135,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	107⅞	200	Quick. Min. Co....	48⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue......	106	400	Cen. Coal Co......	58¼
150,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s...	94⅛	200	N. Y. Central......	93⅜
25,000	do..............	94¼	100	do............b10	93⅜
1,000	U. S. 7-30s, Second Series........	99¼	300	Erie Railroad......	87⅞
			200	do............s60	86⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s......	76	450	Mar. & Cin.2d Pr..	25
5,000	Tenn. 6s..........	83	200	Reading R......s10	107⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer......	28¼	1200	do..............	108
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs..	40	100	Mich. S.& N. I. R..	67⅞
200	Canton Co.........	40¼	100	Mich. S. Guar......	130
450	Cum. Coal Pr......	46	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	128¼
200	do............s30	46	200	Cleve. & Pitts......	71½
100	do............s10	46¼	50	Chic. & N.W........	28
250	do..............	46⅝	100	Mil.& P.du C.R....	53⅞
100	do............b30	46⅞	200	do..............	54
300	do..............	46⅞	200	Al. & T. H. R. Pr..	65

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.....s3	28¼	100	Chic. & R. I.......s3	112¼
100	N. Y. Cen.........b3	93⅜	200	McGr.& W.R........	18⅞
500	Erie Railroad......	87⅞	100	do............b3	19
100	do............s3	87⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.........	45⅝
100	do............s5	87⅞	300	do............s3	45⅝
100	do..............	87⅞	300	do..............	45⅝
200	Reading R..........	107⅞	200	do............s3	45⅜
500	Mich. S. & N. I.....	67⅞	100	do..............	45⅞
100	do............b3	67⅞	200	Cen. Coal Co......	58⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts......c	70⅞	200	do............s3	58⅞
600	do..............	70⅞	200	do............b3	58⅞
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	61⅝	700	Quick. Min. Co...b3	48⅜
300	do..............	61⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.b3	28⅛	400	Mil. & P. du C...b3	54
10,000	do..............	28⅛	200	do..............	54
100	N. Y. Cen. R.......c	93⅜	100	McGr. & W. R......	18⅛
100	do..............	93⅜	100	do............b5	18⅛
300	Erie Railroad......	87⅞	200	do............s3	18⅛
200	do............b3	87⅞	100	Chi., Bur. & Q....s3	125
100	do............b4	87⅞	100	Canton Co........s3	40⅛
200	do..........bnw	87⅞	600	Cum. Coal.........	45⅞
300	do............s3	87⅞	200	do............s3	46
500	do..........bnw	87⅞	200	do............s3	45⅞
200	do.............c	87⅞	200	do..............	45⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.......s3	108⅞	500	Cen. Coal Co......	58⅜
100	Reading R........s3	107⅞	200	do..............	58½
2400	Mich. S. & N. I..b3	68	100	do..............	58⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts......	71⅝	100	do..............	58
200	do............b3	71⅜	200	do..............	58
200	Chi. & N. W........	27⅞	300	Quick. Min. Co......	48
300	Chic. & N.W.Pr....	62⅛	100	do............s3	49
100	do..............	62¼	300	Min. Hill Min. Co....	165
100	do............s3	62	100	Mar. Min. Co....s10	12¾
100	P.,Ft.W.& C.....s3	98	100	do............s10	12⅝
300	do..............	98			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.......	144⅛	100	Mil. & P. du C.....	54⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer......s3	28⅛	100	McGr. & W. R...s3.	18⅛
100	New-York Cen....b3	93⅜	200	do...........b10	18⅞
600	Erie Railroad.....s3	87⅝	100	do..............	18⅛
100	do............b3	87⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. R......	38
200	do..............	87⅝	300	Canton Co.........b3	40⅛
100	do............b5	87⅝	100	do............s3	40⅛
600	Reading R........s3	107⅞	200	Cum. Coal Co......	46⅛
400	do............s3	107⅞	100	do............b3	46⅛
1200	do............s5	107⅞	300	do..............	46⅛
800	do............b3	108	700	do..............	46⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R........	108⅞	300	do............s3	46⅛
100	M. So. & N. I.......	67⅞	100	do...........b10	46⅛
100	do............s3	67⅞	100	do..............	46⅛
100	Chic. & N. W......s3	28	100	Cen. Coal Co.....b3	58⅛
108	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b4	62	100	do............s3	58
100	do............b3	62	100	Quick. Min. Co.....	48⅛
100	Pitts., F. W. & C.b3	98⅛	100	do............s3	48⅛

THURSDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The price of Gold is ⅛ ₱ cent. higher to-day than yesterday, although speculative transactions in the Gold Room are not brisk, and no marked confidence is felt in the firmness of this quotation, which results from the continued heavy demand to pay Customs and the upward inclination of Exchange. The latter is held by the prominent drawers at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. for Saturday's mail. There is a fair supply of outside Bank and good Merchant Bills, which command 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. There is no important preparation yet made for shipping Gold Coin. The last export transactions for the *Scotia*, cleared yesterday, were in California Gold bars.

Money keeps easy at the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent., most of the loans at call being made at the lower figure. There is more good Merchant paper offering outside of Bank, and the rates of discount are partially higher, 7 to 9 ₱ cent. The amount of money employed to carry the large stock of Cotton now in store is considerable, though the weaker prices reported from Liverpool this morning would seem to be against the firmness of holders here.

In Government Stocks the business to-day at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street, was done at firm prices. The new 5-20s sold at 105⅞@106 ₱ cent., and the original issue 107⅞ ₱ cent. The latter are getting scarce again and holders out of the Street and in the country are only tempted to sell by the opportunity to exchange for the new bonds at a difference of 1½@2 ₱ cent. Some of them may also be induced to exchange for the 10-40s at the difference of 13@13½ ₱ cent. The 7-30s, second series, were rather pressed on sale this morning at 99¼ ₱ cent. Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness are in request at 98¾ and interest.

There was a revival in the Railway speculation to-day, both as to the amount of business, and a partial advance in prices. The Miscellaneous fancies were also higher and somewhat more active in Cumberland and Quicksilver. The Border State Bonds gave way 1@2 ₱ cent. at the early Board, but Tennessees as suddenly recovered at the Second Board from 80 up to 83 ₱ cent., and other descriptions steady.

In the afternoon there was increased firmness in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. Sales of the old 5-20s at 107⅞, and that bid; new at 106, and 106⅛ asked; 10-40s, 94⅛@¼ sales, closing 94⅛ bid.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Governments continued firm. The Railways relapsed into a dull feeling at the close. Gold 144⅛:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	94	94⅛	N. West Pref	61⅞	62
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅞	Rock Island	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne	98	98⅛
N. Y. Central	93⅞	93⅞	Cumb'land Coal	45	46⅛
Erie	86⅞	87⅞	Quicksilver	48⅞	48⅛
Hudson	109	108⅞	Mariposa	12⅞	12⅛
Reading	107⅞	107⅞	Canton	39⅞	40⅛
Mich. Southern	67⅞	67⅞	Atlantic Mail	147	147
Illinois Central	127⅞	128⅛	American Gold	143⅞	144⅛
Pittsburgh	70⅞	71⅛	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	28⅛
Northwest	28	28	Toledo	107⅞	107⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	120	Bank of the Republic	105
America	134	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	95	People's	109
Greenwich	140	Market	110
State of New-York	110	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	104	St. Nicholas	97
Mechanics' B'k Ass	100	Import's' & Traders'	94
Ocean	90	Park	145
American Exchange	114	Central National	106
Pacific	150	Fourth National	95½
Chatham	125	Mechanics'	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Galena & Chic. ex	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	102
Erie 1st M., x div., '88	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	92⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Hud.R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1stM.	104
Hud. R. 7s, con., 67	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94
Harlem, 1st M., 69, '72	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	81
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's,'82	112⅞	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con	81
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	89	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Alt. and T. H. 1st m	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	39
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	78	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	72½	Chi. & Alton Income	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. B	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80⅞	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	104	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor	76
Tol. & Wab 1st M	90	Marietta & C. 1st M	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	78	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	92

Mr. CALHOUN, of the Fourth National Bank, joins Mr. COE, of the American Exchange, and Mr. PUNNETT, of the Bank of America, in beating up recruits among the other City Bankers for a raid upon the National Currency—especially upon the Country National Bank Notes, which they propose to assort, seal up and run home upon the Country Banks, without tolerating their recirculation in or around New-York. Some surprise may, possibly, be felt that the Fourth National, representing no less than one hundred and five Country Nationals, should be placed in such equivocal and unequal connection. The American Exchange represents but eight Country Nationals, as redeeming agent; the Bank of America is not in the system and is not qualified by law to represent a single one. Neither has anything worth speaking of to lose with the Country Banks. Neither is placed, like the Fourth National, in a position to bring upon a numerous constituency, the retaliatory war of assorting and sealing up and hastening to New-York for redemption, the notes of over one hundred Country Banks, because of their relation to one of the getters up of the New-York raid. The game is one that two can play at, as we have insisted from the start, and Mr. CALHOUN is in a fair way either to open his door to the voluntary withdrawal, in part or in whole, of the 105 Banks that now keep their accounts with him, or to provoke retaliation by the other Country Banks, because these 105 continue to furnish to the Fourth National the means for running in or discrediting *their* Circulation. It may even become a question not of retaliation, but of interest and necessity, to pay off the Fourth National with the Notes of its own constituents, which Notes they would otherwise be glad to keep out in the country. The facilities for changing accounts from the Fourth National to a more friendly quarter, or to some other National Bank in New-York, less likely to provoke trouble, are ample enough; and if Mr. CALHOUN should succeed with his colleagues in known hostility to the Country Banks, in placing an assorting, sealing and running machine in the upper story of the American Exchange Bank, they may possibly be more or less availed of.

The attention of capitalists is called to the large sale by auction, on Oct. 2, of desirably-located property in the City of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. FREDERICK F. DU FAIS, for many years in the Foreign Export Trade of this city, and Mr. L. WALTER, have established a new firm of Cotton Brokers, under the style of DU FAIS & WALTER, corner of Pearl and Hanover streets. We refer to their card in our advertising columns.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,073,627 18, including for Customs, $405,000, and on account of Loan, $174,000; payments, $1,013,072 21; balance, $72,827,337 83.

Condition and Prospects of the National Treasury.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 18.

Every few days we have a fresh story about the "expansion of the currency," followed in its turn by another, equally trustworthy, (*i. e.* not trustworthy at all,) about the "contraction of the currency." The simple truth is that Secretary MCCULLOCH is not meddling with the currency. No change whatever is taking place save in the single case of compound interest notes. During the first few months after the issue of these notes they always circulate as currency. After that they retire themselves by virtue of the rapidly increasing value which induces holders to hoard them. Still it happens that not a few, on which three or four months' interest has accumulated, find their way into the hands of the various fiscal agents of the Treasury. The Secretary has simply ordered that in all such cases the notes shall be forwarded to the department to be replaced by new ones. Not a change of a single dollar is thus made in the volume of the currency; but several months' is sunk on every note thus exchanged, and by this shrewd stroke of business the government is to that extent the gainer. This fact has been repeatedly stated; but we are still almost weekly treated to the chronic story of an expansion of the currency by the issue of new compound interest notes.

Nor is it probable that there is any contraction of the currency impending. Secretary MCCULLOCH entertains, and is acting upon, the belief that the redundancy of the currency at the end of the war is likely to be very largely absorbed in supplying the late rebel States. Their own currency was all destroyed; and more than one-third of the settled territory of the nation was thus left absolutely without a circulating medium. The constantly expanding and multiform business of the North itself, together with the reduction of everything to a cash basis, now requires a circulation nearly one-third greater than sufficed for the wants of 1860. The destitute South would swallow up in the course of a year another third as readily as parched land swallows a shower. The circulation, then, may be two-thirds greater than that of 1860, and still no more than meet the necessities of 1866.

In so far as the above deals in figures it is merely my own illustration; but the general idea is that of Secretary MCCULLOCH, which he has entertained ever since the close of the war, and on which the policy of the department is based.

But the Secretary can have no new financial resources till a month or two after the meeting of Congress, next December. Will he not meantime be compelled to expand the currency in order to weather the difficult point?

Precisely here is the source of our greatest financial security, which stock gamblers and speculators constantly seek to make the people overlook. Will whoever is uneasy as to the wants of the Treasury, and apprehensive of new loans or derangements of the money market, but consider the figures? They are drawn partly from the late exhibit of the public debt, and partly from subsequent calculations at the Treasury Department.

Between this and the 1st of January, the Treasury Department has expenses from the following sources to meet: (1) The army, (2) the navy, (3) civil service, (4) interest falling due on public debt. These four items make up the entire amount which Secretary MCCULLOCH has to provide. Let us see how the figures on each will stand by New-Year's Day:

1. With the expectation that the war would continue throughout the year, and on the basis of an army of a million of men, the Secretary of War estimated that he would need forty millions a month. The army (counting the reductions now ordered and paid for from the Treasury) is brought down to about one hundred and fifty or sixty thousand men—say, in round numbers, to one-sixth of its size at the time the estimate was made; while the heavy expenses for transportation and the operations of large armies in the field are more than proportionately reduced. But counting all the expenses of the War Department from this time forward at one-sixth of the estimates, we find it requiring but a little over six and a half millions per month. Call it seven millions; and in the four months from now till the 1st of January, the War Department should only ask in all for twenty-eight millions. Throw in a couple of millions to make the reckoning secure, and call it thirty.

2. The Navy Department's estimate for the year, on a war basis, was one hundred and twelve millions. The transports are being sold, and chartered vessels are given up; the monitors are anchored in the Delaware; a few vessels are sent abroad, a few are scattered about the coast, and the rest are in port or on the docks. If the War Department's expenses are reduced five-sixths, those of the navy ought to be brought down nine-tenths. But count them at only the same ratio of reduction. According to the estimate, the navy would have called for nine and a third millions per month. One-sixth of this gives considerably less than one and two-thirds million per month. Call it two millions; and up to the 1st of January the navy should only ask Secretary MCCULLOCH for eight millions in all. Call it ten millions.

3. The estimates for the entire civil list, pensions included, for the year, only amounted to sixty millions, or five millions per month. The heavy Fall payments have already been provided for; but count the full rate per month, and we find only twenty millions needfull till 1st of January.

4. The present annual interest on the outstanding debt is in all a hundred and thirty-eight millions and a fraction of less than one-tenth. Call it one hundred and forty-four millions, and we find the monthly average twelve millions, or up to the 1st of January, forty-eight millions. Say, in round numbers, fifty millions. Then we have, to sum up:

War Department expenses	$30,000,000
Navy Department expenses	10,000,000
Civil list	20,000,000
Interest on public debt	50,000,000
In all	$110,000,000

Such, then, is the amount the Secretary may be required to furnish before Congress can legalize fresh loans, or provide any other legislative relief to the Treasury. Can he do it?

He has of cash on hand forty-five and a half millions in coin and forty-two and a half millions in currency. Less than half of the fifty millions interest payable in coin. Paying that, we have twenty millions of gold to be sold, at a premium of say forty per cent., bringing it up to twenty-eight millions in currency. Paying off all the interest, we still have a balance (cash now on hand) of thirty-five millions of dollars; while the total liabilities are reduced (by the payment of the interest) to sixty millions. There remain but twenty-five millions—say thirty millions, to be sure of having the amounts large enough—to be provided for before 1st January. The internal revenue is now averaging over three-fourths of a million per day; the customs give us far over five millions per month in gold; and very heavy receipts are being realized from the sale of Quartermasters' and Commissaries' supplies, boats and all manner of war material. But the customs and internal revenue will alone furnish more than treble the sum required.

These calculations may be regarded as too sanguine. Perhaps they are. I have stated the sum to which the expenses of the War and Navy Departments can and ought to be reduced. Whether they will be is another question, not to be so certainly answered, unless the people sternly insist that henceforth every unnecessary dollar of expense shall be held as criminal. But, without doubt, very heavy reductions may yet be expected, and if they are only half so great as herein shown, the receipts will still be enough to meet them.

But that the figures given are not extravagantly reduced, the late exhibit of the last month's operations of the Treasury abundantly shows.

A month ago we were running in debt at the rate of two millions per day. Within the last month we have completed the work of paying off (bounty and all) and mustering out of the service over four-fifths of all the army, yet we increased our debt less than one-sixth of a million per day.

While thus stopping the fearful additions to the public debt, we actually diminished the interest on our debt a million and a quarter by redeeming interest bearing certificates of indebtedness in non-interest bearing legal tenders.

To be more exact, I transcribe the following from late calculations at the Treasury Department:

			Per Diem.
Debt on the 31st of May		$2,635,205,753	
Debt on the 31st of July		2,757,253,275	
Increase in 61 days		$122,047,522—	$2,000,779
Debt on 31st of August		2,757,689,571	
Increase in 31 days		$436,306—	$14,074
Total outstand'g debt July 31	$2,757,253,275	Annual inter't.	$139,262,468
Total outstand'g debt Aug. 31	2,767,689,571	Annual inter't.	138,021,628
Inc. in month	$436,306	Dec. of int	$1,230,840
Outst'g crtfs. of ind. July 31	$106,706,000	Int. per ann	6,402,360
Outst'g crtfs. of ind. Aug 31	85,093,000	Int. per ann	5,105,580
Dec. of princ'l.	$21,613,000	Dec. of inter't	$1,296,780
		Inc. of int. upon other int. bearing issues	65,940
Net decrease of interest on public debt			$1,230,840

With such figures as these can the foregoing calculations be called sanguine, or need any one despair of our ability to shoulder the national debt and go our ways of public and private prosperity cheerily under it?

But if by any unforseen contingency a fresh resort to the people for funds to carry on their government should become necessary, the most useful son of the republic, JAY COOKE, retains his skill, and the Secretary has still power to issue the following:

Five-twenties (act of June, 1864.)	$9,211,000
Seven-thirties (act of June, 1864)	70,000,000
Ten-forties (act of March, 1864)	27,229,000
Fractional currency (acts of July, 1862, and March, 1863)	20,000,000
Total	$126,440,000

And certificates of indebtedness could be issued to any extent which the Secretary might think desirable.

But neither these nor any other fresh loans will be needed. Let us only defeat at the polls and in Congress the conspiracy of rebels in the South with pseudo Democrats at the North against the public credit, and we shall soon be ready for a loan, not to increase existing indebtedness, but to fund at a lower rate of interest that already incurred. The people that conquered this war, if true to themselves, can easily cope with the debts the war created.

The Country on the "New Machine."

To the Editor of the Bank Note Reporter.

The bankers of the country are quietly, but earnestly, watching the movements of the national currency *tinkers* in your city. While it is a matter of profound regret to all good citizens that these busybodies cannot "let well enough alone," it is a source of gratification that your *Reporter* is proving itself a faithful sentinel in sounding the alarm, and exposing their selfish machinations.

I am sorry to see the Comptroller of the Currency disposed to favor the scheme of a New-York Currency Regulator. If there are any weak points in the national banking system, no one will object to this amendment. But it is hoped the Comptroller will be satisfied to wait until they are developed by time. The Secretary of the Treasury, himself an old and shrewd financier, only confines himself to the proposition of a redemption "at the commercial centres," to which no one will object; although it is demonstrated thus far that the law, as it now stands, has fully accomplished this object. I do not believe he will lend his influence to any scheme calculated to promote the interests of a central clique, or which will embarrass the country banks by any additional burdens not strictly demanded by the wants or interests of the people.

The people have now the best paper circulation they ever had. The notes issued by the National Banks stand at *par*, from one end of the country to the other. A man can travel with them from Maine to Georgia. They are received by the government for taxes at all points, and paid out again to its creditors, at their face. Every National Bank in the Union is obliged to take them at par in payment of its bills discounted. Such a general uniformity of value in bank currency was never known before in the financial history of the country.

Much the largest number of the National Banks have now a designated place of redemption in your city, and if any of these grumblers find country notes burdensome, they can have them redeemed at their doors as the law now stands. In this section, Legal Tender and National Bank notes stand on the same footing, and are taken alike by all classes. If it is deemed best to make New-York the general redeeming point, let it be done; although, thus far, no necessity has existed for such a measure. But it will be a matter of just complaint, and I believe will seriously disturb the present harmonious working of the national banking system, by creating distrust among the people, if any new features are introduced into it calculated to cast additional burdens on the banks of the interior. They are already taxed largely, and do not feel disposed to pay additional tribute to New-York banks.

I would like to see the names of the New-York banks favoring the disturbance of the currency, published in your *Reporter*, so that the national bank officers of the interior may know their friends, and govern themselves accordingly.

MEADVILLE, Penn.

The Chicago "Wheat Gardiers."

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 19.

The "corner" in the wheat market, which gave such unmistakable signs of weakness on Saturday afternoon, utterly collapsed this morning, and prices receded at one jump from $1 50 to $1 40, and then slowly fell off to $1 37, rallying toward the close, however, to $1 39. A greater reduction in prices would have been established, but that the market is still so largely oversold that a large artificial demand is created, which still sustains prices above their proper level. This "corner" has been the most complete affair ever engineered in this city, and has for several weeks past laid an embargo on shipments of grain. The commercial embarrassments of which it has been the occasion have been many and deeply felt, and although it appears to have given way, and that the markets for a time will be abandoned to legitimate influences, the lesson should not be forgotten. Something should be done to check this unscrupulous speculation, and to put an end to the selling of large amounts of property not in the possession of the sellers. We cannot agree with some of our cotemporaries that the Board of Trade should, by resolution, refuse to recognize all contracts for the future delivery of grain. Many transactions of this kind are, in the most strict sense of the term, legitimate. A man desires to ship corn to New-York this Fall, to hold and sell some time during the Winter. Time is a matter of no consequence to him; indeed, it would be to his advantage to delay delivery until ten or twenty days hence, and yet he desires to avail himself of existing prices. He buys corn then to-day, "seller twenty," that is, to be delivered to him at any time during the next twenty days which the seller may select. Or, to put the matter in a different light, a vessel owner may be shipping on his own account. He has sent his vessel to Buffalo with a cargo, and at the end of ten days he expects the vessel will be in Chicago ready for another load. He desires to purchase at just the time he can do so to the best advantage, and finds that the market price will be shaded materially, if he will give the seller some time in which to deliver. He will then buy a cargo to be delivered at the end of ten days. These transactions are strictly legitimate, and the refusal of the board to recognize such contracts would work much injustice and tend to the embarrassment of commerce. Neither can we agree with another cotemporary, advocating that the board refuse to recognize any contract unaccompanied by the actual delivery of grain. The vessel-owner or legitimate shipper, buying for future delivery, cannot know that the parties of whom they buy have the grain, and their only safety lies in their ability to compel them to have it on the day of delivery, or pay such sum as will enable them to purchase the amount of grain called for, in the open market. To refuse to enforce a contract which is unaccompanied by an actual delivery of grain, is to refuse to enforce any contract. When grain is delivered, the contract is fulfilled, and there remains nothing to be enforced, unless it is the payment, which is usually performed simultaneously with the delivery. Under such a rule, any party selling grain could refuse to deliver, if found to his advantage, and the contract could not be enforced. We think any attempt to prevent the practice of short selling, by the passage of prohibitory rules, will be found abortive. The practice, although it cannot be absolutely prevented, can be, to a large extent, restricted and discouraged. A rule absolutely compelling both parties to put up liberal margins—say 25 per cent.—and declare all contracts negotiated without the deposit of trade margins to be inoperative, would, we think, accomplish all that can be accomplished, until a more correct sense of commercial honor and dignity shall lead our business men to regard the practice as the veriest gambling, and those who indulge in it the fit companions of the flashy "sports" who throng the saloons and street corners. The fact that the practice has become so universal that many men indulge in it who comprehend and confess its iniquities, should not prevent suitable action. All are now, in a measure, driven into it, and familiarized with it, but when an effort is once made to bring the grain business of this city to a legitimate basis, all the friends of legitimate business will come out from among the gamblers, and range themselves in support of the "new order of things." The putting up of margins is now left to the option of the parties, and is often neglected. If it were always insisted upon, and the margin made large enough, there would be a limit to the transactions of the heaviest operator on the board, and the smallest of them could not do a business ten times greater than the capital at their disposal.

Woolen Manufactures of the United States.

At the late convention of wool dealers and manufacturers, in Philadelphia, the following statistics of the product of wool, the number of woolen manufactures and quantities of home-grown and foreign wools consumed the past year were handed in by one of the delegates:

	Number Factories Returned.	Number of Pounds.	Home Product.	Imported.
New-York	129	17,936,000	10,864,250	7,076,750
Pennsylvania	128	12,557,500	10,462,000	2,047,500
New-Hampshire	41	7,827,000	6,285,000	1,322,000
Indiana	38	1,406,000	1,306,000	7,500
Vermont	24	4,305,000	2,015,000	2,265,000
Wisconsin	9	190,000	190,000	—
Ohio	41	1,099,000	1,099,000	—
Iowa	15	435,000	415,000	—
Minnesota	1	25,000	25,000	6,250
Massachusetts	154	43,022,000	32,109,750	10,400,750
Rhode Island	39	9,215,000	7,257,500	2,086,500
Connecticut	56	11,684,500	5,479,756	5,846,250
Missouri	2	170,000	150,000	20,000
Illinois	13	437,000	437,000	—
New-Jersey	11	2,595,000	2,248,000	313,600
Maine	20	4,280,000	2,394,800	1,611,500
Maryland	4	131,000	131,000	—
Michigan	15	425,000	421,500	4,000
Kentucky	2	275,000	275,000	—
Oregon	1	350,000	350,000	—
Delaware	3	263,000	68,000	60,000
Total	746	118,729,500	84,283,550	33,086,007

Number of Sheep, Pounds of Wool, and Yield per Head in the Atlantic Loyal States.

Years.	Number.	Amount of Wool.	Yield per head.
1840	15,782,551	....	
1850	16,777,468	44,460,280	$2 65
1860	17,198,219	51,766,539	3 75
1862	18,880,340	66,081,196	3 75
1864, January	24,346,391	91,298,955	3 10
1865, January	28,647,269	114,585,076	4 00

California Wool.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1859	2,378,000	1862	6,400,000
1860	3,260,000	1863	7,600,000
1861	4,600,000	1864	8,000,000

Wool Imported into New York.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1863	48,774,901	1865	56,874,128

Total Wool in 1864, as above.

Atlantic States	91,298,955
California	8,000,000
Imported into New-York	56,874,128
Total pounds	156,173,083

Flax Culture in Ireland.

The culture of flax in Ireland has decreased largely, and this, in the face of the scarcity and high price of cotton, seems the more strange. The Registrar General of Agriculture gives the following figures for some years, being the number of acres sown:

Total Extent of Flax Grown in Ireland in each of the Following Years.

1851	140,536	1856	106,311	1861	147,957
1852	147,008	1857	97,721	1862	150,070
1853	174,579	1858	91,646	1863	214,099
1854	151,403	1859	136,282	1864	301,869
1855	97,075	1860	128,595	1865	251,552

Money in the South.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Reports from collectors of internal revenue in Georgia give gratifying evidence of the abundance of money in the South, notwithstanding the exhausting process it has been subjected to within the last four years. The collector at Augusta reports having collected two hundred thousand dollars within the last three months, and the collectors at Macon report one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the same period, all of which are from taxes on cotton.

Owing to the irregular transportation facilities between Georgia and Washington, these receipts have not yet been forwarded to the bureau here, but are safely taken care of, in one case being deposited in a State bank, and in the others placed under a military guard. The Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montgomery, Ala., reports that there will be one hundred thousand bales of cotton sent to the market from that district alone in a short time.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 6 bbls. Ashes, 22,457 bbls Flour, 120 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,561 bushels Wheat, 92,809 bushels Corn, 6400 bushels Barley, 26,245 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 970 pkgs. Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $8@$8 12½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in very light supply and brisk request at higher and advanced prices. We quote: Men's thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5; boy's $1 75@$3 25; youth's, $1 50@$2 50; men's Calf pegged Boots, $4@$6 50; men's Calf sewed Boots, $5 50@$7 50; boy's Calf pegged Boots, $3@$4 25; youth's, $2 25@$3; men's Kip Brogans, $1 50@$2 25; men's Split Brogans, $1 25@$1 60; boy's Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 50; youths, 65c.@$1 12½; men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $2@$3 35; men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 50@$3 25; boy's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; youth's, $1 37@$1 85; women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 20@$1 50; women's Calf, Goat and Kid Boots, $1 50@$2 37; women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 50@$1 75; women's Calf, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 25; women's sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' $1 50@$2 25; Misses' pegged Balmorals, $1 25@$1 60; children's sewed Balmorals, $1 10@$1 75; children's pegged Balmorals, 80c.@$1 25; ladies' city made Gaiters, $2 50@$4 25; ladies' eastern, $1 25@$3; Misses' city made, $1 90@$2 50; Misses' eastern made, $1@$175; children's Gaiters and fancy, 80c.@$2 25 ₰ pair.

COFFEE—has been in request for trade purposes, and a moderate business has been transacted at steady prices, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18c.@22c; Maracaibo at 19c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c. ₰ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been less active and depressed, to-day, Middlings closing heavily at 45c.@45½c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales to-day 2,500 bales. The receipts at this port thus far in the current week, have averaged 4,597 bales a day.

EGGS—Have been in more demand and firmer. The receipts are only moderate and are still sold to count out. We quote State and Jersey at 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western at 27c.; Western by express at 27c.@28c.; Canada at 27c.@28c. ₰ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 75@$8 25, chiefly at $7 75@$7 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 80 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 90	@$7 50
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 85	@10 75
Extra Genesee	8 80	@10 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 25	@14 25

Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $8 35@$10 45 for poor to good, and $10 60@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 80@$10 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in brisk demand at $4 60@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Caloric, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales, 1,350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 84,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $2 08; Amber Wisconsin at $1 63@$1 65; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 62; Amber State at $2 05@$2 06; White State at $2 20@$2 25, ₰ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Sales 95,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for unsound, and 92c.@94c. for sound mixed Western ₰ bushel. Barley is quiet to-day. Barley Malt is quiet but steady. Western Oats are in more demand, at 56c.@57½c. for sound, and 48c.@53c. for unsound, ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive at former prices. The market for Beans is less firm, but quotations are not changed, although some sales are reported at 18c.@19c. for Marrows. Canada Peas continue nominal. We quote: New Marrows, $1 90@$2; new Kidneys, $1 18@$2; new Mediums, $1 50@$1 75; mixed lots, $1 10@$1 25; Canada Peas, $1 35@$1 40, ₰ bushel.

LUMBER—Continues in good request at buoyant prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 20th says: "A fair amount of Lumber was received during the week, but not sufficient to keep up with shipments. The assortment is much broken, but the daily arrivals enable buyers to get nearly all they want. Clear Pine, Shingles, Walnut, five-eighths Whitewood, Spruce and Cherry are scarce, and no kind is in excess of the demand. Sales are active at advancing prices. Vessels are wanted for Eastern and Southern ports. The receipts by canal during the second week in September, this year, were: Boards and Scantling, 12,536,332 feet; Shingles, 38,000; Timber, 430 cubic feet; Staves, 1,186,490 lbs. By reference to the subjoined table, it will be noticed that prices have materially advanced during the week, and that the tendency is still upward; Pine, clear, ₰ M., $60@$63; fourth quality, ₰ M., $55@$58; select box, ₰ M., $50@$53; good box, ₰ M., $23@$30; common box, ₰ M., $18@$21; common box, ⅝, ₰ M., $12@$15; clapboards, strips, ₰ M., $55@$60; tally plank, 1¼, 10-inch, 30c.@33c.; 1¼, second quality, 27c.@29c.; tally boards, good, each, 22c.@25c.; second quality, 19c.@21c.; culls, each, 16c.@17c.; Spruce, boards, each, 21c.; plank, 1¼ inch, each, 27c.@28c.; 2 inch, each, 42c.; Hemlock, boards, each, 16c.@17c.; joist, 3x4, each, 19c.@20c.; 4x6, each, 38c.@40c.; wall strips, 2x4, each, 14c.@15c.; Ash, good, ₰ M., $38@$40; second quality, ₰ M., $25@$30; Oak, ₰ M., $35@$40; Maple, ₰ M., $25@$35; Black Walnut, good, ₰ M., $75@$85; second quality, ₰ M., $30@$40; ⅝, ₰ M., $70@$75; Cherry, good, ₰ M., $50@$55; second quality, ₰ M., $25@$30; Sycamore, inch, ₰ M., $35@$40; ⅝, ₰ M., $30@$35; White Wood, chair plank, ₰ M., $65@$70; inch, ₰ M., $35@$40; ⅝, ₰ M., $30@$37; Shingles, first quality, shaved plank, ₰ M., $9@$9 50; second quality, shaved plank, ₰ M., $6@$7; common, shaved plank, ₰ M., $3@$4; first quality, sawed plank, ₰ M., $7 50@$7 75; second quality, sawed plank, ₰ M., $6 25@$6 50; common, sawed plank, ₰ M., $2 50@$4; sawed hemlock, ₰ M., $3@$3 50.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, at steady prices. An invoice of Trinidad was sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, at former prices, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 10 ₰ gallon, and Resin at $6@$17 50 ₰ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at former quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 60@$1 61; Olive Oil at $2@$2 10; Red Oil at $1 30@$1 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, at 36c.@37c. for Crude; 58c.@61c. for refined, in bond; 77c.@80c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes have been in good demand the past week, and on account of the supply having been smaller than usual prices advanced. Other vegetables continue in good demand, without any change to note. We quote: *New Potatoes*—Mercers, $2@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 37@$1 62; Dyckman, $1 25@$1 50; Peach Blows, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $3@$4; Onions, Red, $1 25@$1 50; do. White, $1 50@$2, ₰ bbl.; Cabbages, New, ₰ 100, $3@$6; Turnips, Russia, New, ₰ bbl., 75c.@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ₰ basket, 50c.@75c.; Marrow Squash, ₰ bbl., 75c.@$1; Green Corn, ₰ 100, 75c.@$1 25; Citron, ₰ bbl., 50c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $32 37½@$32 50, closing at $32 37½, cash, for New Mess; $31@$31 50 for 1863–'64 Mess; $29 50@$29.75 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders and 19c.@22½c. for Hams; sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is dearer; sales, 700 tierces and bbls., at 24c.@28⅜c. for very inferior to very choice, ₰ lb. Beef is in more request, at $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Butter continues in good request at 35c.@50c. for poor to good, and 50c.@60c. for fancy State, and 28c.@42c. for Western ₰ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 12c.@16½c. for poor to very choice ₰ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese. Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus:

> The Butter market continues in the same excited condition noted in our last report. Receipts of all grades are as they have been during the past two months, very light, and barely sufficient to supply the demand for local trade and consumption. The situation is peculiar, as Butters have steadily advanced to unprecedented rates, in the face of a determined opposition from the whole trade, and without a particle of speculation from any known source to produce the result, while many of the most conservative houses in the trade are being forced to the conclusion that there is a cause, and that the affirmations of the dairymen in regard to a short crop must have a foundation in fact. That the immense increase in the manufacture of Cheese by the establishment of factories in the dairy regions of this State and the West, thereby absorbing long lines of dairies of Butter that usually found a market in this city, will produce a considerable effect, there is no longer a doubt; but that extreme prices will reduce consumption to such an extent and terminate, as it has done already, the Export Trade, that the requirements of the market will be largely reduced, there is also scarcely a doubt; and prices are so high at this moment, that there is no room for speculation. The bulk of the Butter crop is still in the hands of the farmers, and the great majority of them are indisposed to sell at any price. Sussex and Orange Co. Pails have been advanced to 60c. per pound, for selections. Great activity has prevailed during the week, and each parcel has been promptly sold on arrival. Some fancy lots of Butter have been sold at prices outside of our quotations. The market closes with an unusual light stock, and with a still upward tendency. We quote:
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₰ lb | 55 | @60 |
> | Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₰ lb | 50 | @60 |
> | Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₰ lb | 45 | @50 |
> | Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₰ lb | 40 | @45 |
> | Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₰ lb | 46 | @48 |
> | New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₰ lb | 43 | @45 |
> | N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₰ lb | 40 | @43 |
> | N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₰ lb | 43 | @45 |
> | N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₰ lb | 40 | @44 |
> | Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₰ lb | 35 | @36 |
> | Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₰ lb | 35 | @42 |
> | Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₰ lb | 33 | @36 |
> | Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₰ lb | 33 | @35 |
> | Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₰ lb | 30 | @33 |
> | Common Western—firkins, ₰ lb | 28 | @30 |
> | Grease Butter—original firkins, ₰ lb | 15 | @16 |
>
> The market for Cheese is without material alteration since our last report. Receipts have been comparatively light, while receivers generally have sold the lines of factories that were held during the late hot weather at sufficient concessions to induce exporters to move the stock. The market closes without animation or active movement, there being no inducement to put stock on this market from the country, where Cheese is held above our own quotations. The stock remaining on the market is reduced to a low point. Farm dairies and Orange County skimmed Cheese are in good demand for Southern and local trade. We quote:
>
> NEW CROP CHEESE.
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Factory-made Dairies—first quality | 16 | @16½ |
> | Factory-made Dairies—second quality | 15 | @15½ |
> | Farm Dairies—first quality | 15¼ | @15½ |
> | Farm Dairies—second quality | 14 | @15 |
> | Farm Dairies—common | 12 | @13 |
> | Orange County—flat skimmed | 12 | @13 |

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 13½c.@15½c. and 470 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@15½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 15½c.@20½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 75,000 lbs., at 17c.@17½c.; 23,000 lbs. Grease, part at 18½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $2 29½@$2 30 ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms; also, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ₰ lb., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₰ ton. For other ports, no important engagements transpired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also nurse, in a good respectable family, including grate fire, rooms nicely furnished, between Bond and 18th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., from the 1st of October to the 1st of May next, for which I will pay $35 per week, and good references; would not object to house ready furnished at a reasonable price. Address J. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office for one week.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON PARLOR and second floor, neatly furnished; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, in Christian families, by the Committee on Boarding-houses of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association; terms, reference, and the church with which the persons desiring boarders are connected must be stated. Address JONATHAN MARSHALL, Chairman, &c., No. 161 5th-av.

BOARD.—LARGE, UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; house and location very pleasant, and good table. Call or address No. 63 Morton-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

A SELECT PARTY OF FROM TWO TO six persons, with attendance, can have richly furnished bedrooms and parlor, with first-class board for Fall and Winter, in a strictly private family; finest location in 5th-av.; highest references. Apply in drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE and two boys, between the ages of 10 and 12 years, board and rooms, by the middle of November, in a good location, between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a small, refined family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Address J. T., Box No. 174 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three pleasant rooms would be let for the Winter, with full or partial board, two miles from Harlem. Access to the city easy, by boat or railroad. References exchanged. Address A. B., Morrisania Post-office, or apply at No. 193 Front-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, NOW living out of the city, desire a pleasant unfurnished room and board, in a private family, with the comforts of a home; below 30th-st. preferred. Address, stating terms and location, R. C. S., Station A. Best reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, at No. 247 West 31st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale.

Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 78 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.

J. WALES, Treasurer.

CRUTCHES.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men, and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented. They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Price moderate. Send for circular of particulars. GEORGE W. LOVEJOY, M. D., No. 478½ Broadway, N. Y.

SAFETY LAMP.

No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. Send for full description. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, 12 Gold-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDing claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 4, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866.

The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General,
ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

TO DRUGGISTS.—THE ADVERTISER IS IN the market for a first-class, centrally located, well established drug-store. Any party having such a one for sale at a satisfactory price, may find a cash purchaser by addressing DRUGS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IN A MANUfacturing establishment in Massachusetts; must be perfectly steady, and competent to do all work pertaining to the books; a middle-aged man preferred. Address Box No. 1.278 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ACCUStomed to marketing and purchasing generally, for a family; none need apply who cannot bring undoubted recommendations. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 305 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who knows how to wait at table, and is willing to assist in doing so when there is company with the family, may hear of a good situation by addressing Box No. 48 Post-office, stating reference, &c.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND A LADY'S maid; must be thoroughly competent and recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE; one who has worked one or more years in a printing office at setting type, may address TYPE-FOUNDER, *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE DOMESTIC DRY goods commission business. An intelligent and well-educated boy of 16 years of age may apply at No. 7 College-place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as nurse; one who understand sewing and can bring first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 10 5th-av., corner 8th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LAD ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand and is familiar with figures; reference required. Address Box No. 2,350 Post-Office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN; ONE FOR our silk department, and one for laces, handkerchiefs and gloves. Apply to T. R. HORTON & CO., No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WITH BEST recommendations from last place, and no other, will apply at Office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, who understands meats and pastrys thoroughly and will assist in the washing. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTed; recommendations for sobriety and honesty strictly required. Apply at No. 305 5th-av. before 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; one who regards the Sabbath, and can bring good city reference for one or more years, may apply at No. 58 West 29th-st. Wages, $9.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING STORE an experienced stock-keeper for the domestic department. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—LACE TRIMMERS, BY MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway; steady work and good wages.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO UNDERSTANDS plain sewing; must have best city references. Apply at No. 112 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD, IN A wholesale stationery-store. Address in handwriting, and with city reference, Post-office Box No. 5,648.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF AN importer's office. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st., third floor, front office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE CAPAble, sober, and obliging. Address, with references, M., Box No. 4,105 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE LINE OF Broadway, on Thursday, 21st inst., a small gold band BRACELET, designed to look like a strap, enameled in black and white. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-rate cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of deserts, and if required, she is willing to assist in the plain washing; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as laundress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; good reference can be given. Call at No. 318 Broome-st., near Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or take care of children and plain sewing. Can be seen till suited at No. 342 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; or waitress in a boarding-house; will wash for a lady and child; wages $8. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, Protestant; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in best of families and has best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; soups, fish, meat, game, pastry and desserts; is an excellent baker; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, Room 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; can make all kinds of soups and do fine cooking. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or, as thorough chambermaid; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican Protestant girl as nurse and to sew or light chamberwork; a good religious family preferred; can be seen for one week. Call or address at 285 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent person, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of city reference. Call or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND TRUSTWORTHY girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 310 2d-av., New-York, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in city or country as down-stairs servant; do objection to do housework. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, and is a good baker; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, WHO has had much experience in foreign travel, wishes an engagement with some family going abroad as a lady's maid, or to take charge of children. She will refer to her present employer with whom she has lived for several years. Address MARY, Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE NOVA-SCOTIA WOMAN wishes to engage her services as nurse for children or an invalid, to a family going to California in October or November, where her services will be an equivalent for her passage money; the best of references given. Address Box No. 2,595 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

MALES.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Wanted by an experienced practical man, a position as salesman or traveler, in the importing or jobbing business; is a good stock-keeper, and conversant with manufacturing; has some means, which would be willing to invest with a view to partnership or otherwise. Address M. A. ROBINSON, No. 32 Rapelye-st., South Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OLD, BOOKkeeper and cashier in a wholesale house, wishes a chance to leave the city; is a good judge of money; is industrious and capable, and wishes to make a change from inclination, not necessity. A situation where there will be a chance for advancement, and where he can enjoy country life, is preferred. Address, with particulars, A., Box No. 1,109 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a respectable young married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of hot and cold graperies; also, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can make all kinds of rustic works to ornament a gentleman's place; has very good recommendations from his employers. Address D. GARDNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, English, aged 35; has had twenty years' experience, and can give the best of city and country reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RETURNED SOLDIER, AN Andersonville prisoner, a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery or drygoods house, to learn the business; writes a good hand, and can furnish good references. Address T. B. D., No. 233 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver and has the best of reference. Call from 10 till 2 o'clock, or address COACHMAN, No. 313 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man; one who understands his business; has no objection to go in the country; can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., or address G. M. C., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and groom and willing to make himself generally useful, the wife as good family cook; best of city reference; no incumbrance. Address No. 45 3d-av. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man who understands the business in all its branches; has no objection to go South, and has the best of reference. Address F. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; honest and willing to work at any kind of light and honorable business. Address, for two days, OSCAR C. SMITH, No. 84 Elizabeth-st., rear house, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference; six years from one family, and others. Address C. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman; fully understands his business; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COACHman by a competent man with good city references. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; good references. Apply for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st. Inquire for J. C.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived ten years with his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a competent, reliable, experienced, single young man; good references. Address T. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN maltster; has had 10 years' experience in the business in Scotland and Ireland, and is well acquainted with all its branches. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, and drive horses; is experienced and well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 298½ 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener and wife as cook; good reference; country preferred. Address D. H., No. 26 Washington-st., or Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERable business experience, a situation as clerk or salesman, in this city, or in the South; best of reference given. Address S. COX, Jr., No. 31 Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; best reference given. Address P. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has good city recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 Cedar-st., New-York City.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A young man, of several years' experience, desires a position where energy, ability and integrity are required; A 1 references. Address N. H. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Offer at retail an extensive assortment of
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.
Garments for children
MADE TO ORDER
at short notice.
Broadway and Tenth-street.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PARLOR CROQUET.

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has purchased the exclusive agency for New-York of the PARLOR CROQUET of Messrs. WHIPPLE & SMITH, and is now prepared to furnish sets of this delightful game at wholesale or retail.

All are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. H. TICKNOR,
RETAIL AGENT FOR MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the club-house on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst. Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, of Bristol, England, a friend of John Bright and an efficient friend of our country during the war, is expected to be present and to address the club.

COUNCIL 14 U. S. A.—AN OPEN MEETING of this council will be held at their meeting rooms, No. 391 Greenwich-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln.

C. H. PATRICK, President.
S. H. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
will reopen
on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,

PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

HOME AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, English, music and drawing, for four young ladies, or four misses; excellent opportunity for acquiring a good practice of the French language, which is constantly spoken in a French Parisian family of professors, living in the healthiest part of Brooklyn, No. 112 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av.; best references and testimonials given.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN.—Permanent classes for ladies and gentlemen. Apply at the desk, and for schools or private lessons in Spanish to Prof. ALBERTO DE TORNOS, No. 338 4th-av.; French, to Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST, No. 98 East 22d-st.; German, to Prof. W. HEINMULLER, No. 406 8th-av.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal; GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal. Circulars at Crooks' Hotel, No. 75 Chatham-st., where the Principal may be seen on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, or a request for an interview left in their care will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence 66 East 17th-st.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and 16th-st.,
opposite Stuyvesant-square.

This institution for boys and girls opened on the 11th of this month.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

HUGH FOULKE.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOSEPH D. HULL,
Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on

MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

MISS MULLER WILL REOPEN HER French, German and English school for young ladies and little girls on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 25 East 25th-st., (in the church.) There will be a special class for advanced pupils, and Dr. Crosby, (No. 306 2d-av.,) has kindly allowed Miss Müller to refer to him. Circulars may be had at the school, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MRS. READ'S SELECT BOARDING School for young ladies, Goshen, Orange County, New-York; number limited to twenty; a few vacancies; terms reasonable. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 58 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND SINGING. —Lessons strictly private. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway, for circular, or call at No. 645 6th-av.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner of 21st-st., now open.

Pupils prepared for School of Mines and Colleges.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—Great Barrington, Mass., will reopen Oct. 16, with greatly-increased facilities. An interview with one of the Principals may be secured by leaving a request with Chas. Taylor, Esq., 113 Broadway, or R. Girling, Esq., 134 West 36th-st., New-York. JAMES SEDGWICK, A. M., S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principals.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience, possessing the highest testimonials from prominent institutions, would teach higher and lower English branches, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals, at home, or as resident or visiting governess to families, individuals, classes or schools. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTED THIS DAY—Three Ladies for English, French, Latin and Music. Two gentlemen (Episcopal) for English and Classics. Four gentlemen for *Commercial Departments* in *Seminaries*. French lady for *French* and *Music*. N. B.—Address all applications for *Teachers* or *Schools* to the "National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y."

AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of finding an engagement as daily governess in a private family or school. Is competent to teach the French and German languages, French crayon drawing, and the English branches, &c. For references, &c., address Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, office of *Evangelist*, N.Y.

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS WANTED—To instruct two daughters, 16 and 14, and a son 12 years of age, in a small family residing in a delightful situation on this island, but inconvenient to schools. Terms, including board, must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,440, Post-office.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, with experience in teaching, desires a situation either as a governess or as an assistant in an academy; will teach English, Latin, French and Music; good references given. Address Box No. 278 Post-office, Amherst, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN, RECENTLY PROFESSOR of Classics in a well-known institution in this city, desires a reengagement which will occupy a few hours daily; satisfactory testimonials given in respect to ability and success. Address C. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position where she will have the care and instruction of children, and would also take an interest in their religious training; small salary; good reference given. Address W. W. D., Troy Post-office.

A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY FROM Berlin, Prussia, is willing to teach German, a few hours a week, to private pupils, or in a school of this city or vicinity. Address E. F. BORCHERS, No. 9 University-place.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and whose time after 3 o'clock is as yet unoccupied, wishes to meet with a few scholars; great reduction for those forming a small class. Address F. F., Station F.

TEACHER.—N. BALLARD, A. M., WILL CONtinue to give lessons in private families and in schools, in New-York and Brooklyn. Residence No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE as teacher of the English branches and music, would like a situation as visiting governess or assistant in a school; would not object to the country. Address MUSIC, Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY GRADUATE, FROM Paris, wishes to obtain a few pupils for French grammar and conversation. Lessons at the residences of the pupils. Address L. W., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED — FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the *German Cotillon* and the *Quadrille Français*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.

Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théatre Impériale de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon and fashionable quadrilles.

MUSICAL.

PARLOR ORGANS!

The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequaled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL! Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"MY BUD IN HEAVEN;" words by SPENCER W. CONE; Music by STEPHEN MASSETT. Price 35 cents. "Suis Moi," (Follow Me) Gallop, by A. BEMSTEIN. Price 50 cents. "The Flag of Columbia Shall Float O'er Us Still," by H. MILLARD, author "Vive l'America." Price 40 cents. "Sea Breeze Galop," by PAUL STEINHAZEN. Price 50 cents. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st. Splendid assortment; warranted five years; seventeen prize medals awarded. Fine second-hand pianos cheap.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and superior Piano, No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms No. 726 Broadway. Regulator wanted.

MR. J. A. FOWLER HAS RESUMED his lessons on the Piano, at Berry's Warerooms, 593 Broadway. Call on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. GUERINEAU and JESSE J. DAVIS, under the name and style of WM. S. GUERINEAU & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JESSE J. DAVIS retiring.

The business will be continued by WM. S. GUERINEAU, by whom the accounts of the late firm will be settled.

WM. S. GUERINEAU,
No. 48 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. MORISON is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed.) G. W. MORISON,
JAY JARVIS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of DUFAIS & WALTER, for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business at No. 123 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.

FERD. F. DUFAIS,
L. WALTER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HENRY ZOLLNER and JACOB SHINNER, Jr., known as the firm of ZOLLNER & SHINNER, restaurant, No. 335 Broadway, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.

HENRY ZOLLNER,
JACOB SKINNER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum........$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year........$3 00
Two copies 1 year........5 00
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year........$2 00
Three copies 1 year........5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—Sadak and Kalasrade.

WALLACK'S—The Serf.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Toodles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Herrmann.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Godenski—The Alchemist—Young America on the Flying Trapeze, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard III.

IRVING HALL—Mlle. Parepa's Concert.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—Magic and Ventriloquism.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fort Pulaski, with its frowning parapets lined with the savage dogs of war, is at present a place of considerable interest, containing within its battered, war-begrimed, historic walls, several distinguished prisoners of the late Confederate States. Among the prominent men now confined there are Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina; G. A. Trenholm, late Secretary of the Treasury of the defunct Confederacy; D. L. Yulee, of Florida; Secretary Seddon, Judge Campbell, Gen. Mercer, and others.

At a political meeting, held in Dinwiddie Courthouse, Virginia, on Monday last, the Hon. L. K. Chandler, of Norfolk, a candidate for Congress, made a speech, in which he asserted that he, as District-Attorney, had received orders to suspend all actions for confiscations. He appealed to the people to bury old personal prejudices and dislikes, whether in the State or nation, and unite as one man to the support of the government and the building up of the State.

A dispatch from Fort Laramie announces the defeat of a force of Indians by Gen. Connor, on the 28th of August. The action occurred near Big Horn. Four hundred head of cattle were captured. Our forces lost a considerable number in killed and wounded. We learn from Fort Smith that the commissioners adhere to their action in regard to John Ross, and assure the loyal Cherokees that their rights shall be respected.

Intelligence has been received from Porto Rico that on the morning of the 20th of August the people of that city were startled from their slumbers by a violent earthquake. The houses were violently shaken, but none of them fell. The people in terror rushed out into the streets in their night-clothes, but the shock, which only lasted forty-five seconds, was not repeated. The shock was felt all over the island, but was most forcible at the capital city.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says that the Alabama State Convention has adopted a resolution, requesting the Provisional Governor to call out militia in each county immediately to repress the disorder and lawlessness which exists in many counties. The ordinance providing for the abolition of slavery in the State was debated upon at length, when its further consideration was postponed for a day.

Gen. J. L. Kernan, late of the United States Army, is about to "stump" New-Jersey for the Union ticket. Kilpatrick and Kernan, both cavalrymen, will, we trust, make a march in the Copperhead ranks of New-Jersey and restore her to the Union. Gen. Kernan canvassed Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania last Fall for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Fair of the Charitable Mechanics' Association at Boston opened yesterday with flattering prospects of great success. Both Faneuil and Quincy Halls are occupied for the exhibition, being connected by a temporary bridge. The fair will last for several days.

The attendance at the Philadelphia sale of government vessels yesterday was so slim that eleven steamers were withdrawn. For several there were no bids, and for others the prices offered were not sufficiently large to warrant a sale.

Rev. D. D. Demarest, D. D., formerly of Hudson, N. J., was yesterday inaugurated Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The exercises were unusually interesting.

News from San Domingo represent the country as quiet. The Protector Cabral, has imprisoned his predecessor in power, Pimentel, and his admirers. Preparations were making for the election of a permanent President.

We have received news from Havana to the 15th inst. The army in Cuba has been reduced by a royal decree to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo.

Hydrophobia is prevailing to an alarming extent in Indianapolis. The *Journal* says about twenty persons have been bitten by mad dogs within a few days. A number of cases have proved fatal.

Colchester, the Buffalo medium, has been fined forty dollars and condemned to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to four hundred and seventy-three dollars.

They are short of ice in Bridgeport, Conn. One man monopolized the whole trade, and the citizens are importing the article from New-York.

The Provincial Fair at London, C. W., seems to be a success. Twenty thousand tickets of admission were sold on Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The "Union Bund," or German Union League, of this city, held an interesting meeting last evening, in the lecture rooms of the Mercantile Library Association. The purpose of the meeting was to pay a proper tribute to the memory of Gen. Alexander Schimmelfenning, who it will be remembered recently died of consumption, contracted during his four years of service. The exercises were of an impressive character, and participated in by a large gathering of our German citizens. Addresses were made by Dr. Schurz, President of the League, Messrs. Frederick Kapp and Hugo, Wesendonk, and Gen. S. L. Woodford. Steps are being taken to provide some suitable provision of the deceased General's family.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Messrs. Taylor, Nye, and Marshall were reëlected Commissioners of Pilots. A committee was appointed by the President to consider the propriety of having a portion of the customs duties paid in currency with the view of bringing the matter before Congress. Secretary Stanton and Chief-Justice Chase were invited to visit the Chamber, and the members then adjourned.

A fire occurred in the town of New-Lotts, L. I., yesterday morning, by which Mr. Banman's lager-bier brewry and the United States Hotel were entirely destroyed. The flames spread to the adjoining stone-yard of Mr. Jas. Hall, and thence to a row of ten small dwelling houses, which were burned to the ground. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

Yesterday afternoon, two vessels which were passing through the draw at Harlem-bridge, were swept down on the piers by the tide, and a section of about one hundred feet of the bridge was carried away. Five men and one woman, who were in two vehicles on the bridge, were taken with the wreck. They were, however, saved.

The murderers of Daniel Claffy, the young man who was mortally stabbed by a Bloomingdale gang, at Lion Park, on Tuesday evening, are at large. August Gunther had been arrested and held by Justice Dodge, to await the action of Coroner Grover; but there seems to be no evidence against him.

The cricket match at Hoboken between the Young America and St. George's clubs terminated yesterday in the success of the former by a score of 180 to 119.

Mr. Abraham H. Barrow, of Ravenswood, L. I., died suddenly, yesterday morning, at the intersection of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

Drum-Major John Fried was found drowned, yesterday morning, off Pier No. 2, North River.

Gold was ⅛ ⅌ cent. higher yesterday, closing 144⅜; Government Gold-bearing Stocks firm and in large request. The 7-30's Currency were freely offered. Money easy to the Stock Brokers but in request from the Discount Brokers, more Merchant paper being offered outside of Bank. The Railway speculation more animated through the day, though leaving off dull at 4 o'clock.

Breadstuffs, butter, cheese, lard and whisky were in fair demand and firmer in price yesterday. A moderate business was transacted in cotton, groceries, pork, beef, tallow, wool, hay, hides, oil, fish and fruit, at about previous rates. Freights were quiet.

The Union State Convention.

It took little time or trouble for the delegates of the Union party to do their business. A few hours were all that were needful to make up a capital ticket for State officers, to appoint an efficient State Committee, and to adopt a series of resolutions, setting forth in the clearest terms the principles upon which the canvass is to be conducted. All were inspired with a devotion to the cause, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout.

The refusal to adopt any of the Republican names upon the Democratic ticket will be cordially approved by all good Union men. The object of the "Democratic" Convention in making these nominations is palpable enough. It was imagined that it would help to abate the odium entailed upon the party by its conduct in the war. It was a sort of peace-offering to the great patriotic body of the people, who still remember that treachery with indignation. Though unaccompanied with the slightest admission that there was wrong or mistake in the Chicago Platform, or in any of the attempts of the party to obstruct the war, though in fact it was boldly affirmed that the past history of the party was identified with the proudest history of the country, it was yet hoped that a dispensation might be gained for all past sins by making Union nominations, and by giving a decided patriotic tone to the resolutions. If the Union Convention had accepted any of these nominations, it would have virtually condoned all the misconduct of the Chicago Platform party, so far as this State was concerned, and would have given the people to understand that it was again fit to be trusted. Whatever esteem the convention had for the Union men whose names had been thus appropriated, its only consistent course was to leave them to the mercies of their new friends, and to make nominations that would be distinct exponents of the patriotic policy of the Union party, past, present and future. The party, which has so grandly carried through this war could not now take its nominations, in whole or in part, from such a party as that of the Chicago Platform, without most ignoble disparagement, and a most pernicious merging of cardinal distinctions. The convention but did its plain duty in not entertaining the idea for a moment.

The resolutions, unanimously and unhesitatingly adopted by the convention, defined the policy of the party in a way that not even the most obtuse will misapprehend, or the most malicious pervert. We have adverted to the fact that the Albany Convention made a special effort to impart to its resolutions a tone of high patriotism; but it failed to reach any such key as that realized without effort in the resolutions of this Union Convention. Let us compare on a few points. These Union resolutions congratulate the country upon the "overthrow of the rebellion" and upon the "extirpation of slavery." The Democratic resolutions congratulated the country "upon the termination of civil war,"—which is a very mild phrase, such as the rebels themselves use—and refrained from the slightest congratulation in reference to slavery. The Union resolutions applauded the soldiers, and called upon Congress to "make adequate provision for the support and comfort of such of their survivors as have received honorable and disabling wounds." The Democratic resolutions rendered thanks to the soldiers, but empty thanks, with not a word concerning aid to the disabled. The Union resolutions extolled the character and deplored the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The Democratic resolutions made not the slightest allusion to the late President, and left intact the denunciations of him in the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of last year, as a tyrant, a usurper of powers not granted by the constitution, a wanton prolonger of war, and a cowardly truckler to foreign powers. The Union resolutions not only pledge the party to the necessity of paying the national debt to the last dollar, but indorse the determination of the Government "under no circumstances to assume, directly or indirectly, any portion of the debts incurred by rebel authorities in the prosecution of the war against the United States." The Democratic resolutions recognize the obligation to pay the national debt, but say nothing whatever of the rebel debt, which some may consider an ominous omission. Both sets of resolutions approve of the policy of President Johnson toward the South, but the Union resolutions are the more comprehensive and explicit. Both sets of resolutions declare that the Monroe doctrine must not be abandoned, yet without any committal to any immediate practical enforcement of it by a war. President Johnson is not denounced in the Democratic resolutions this year as President Lincoln was in those of last year, for a "temporizing and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign policy," because, as we suppose, there is no longer a rebellion to be benefitted by a foreign war. Among the Union resolutions is an excellent one calling upon all loyal constituencies to nominate for the legislature and other places of trust "none but men of known integrity of character, as the only means of avoiding corruption, and securing an honest administration of public affairs." We could have wished that instead of silence upon this subject, an equally emphatic call had been made by the Democratic Convention upon the Democratic constituencies. The stream will not rise higher than its source. It is vain to expect purer legislation, until legislation is intrusted to purer men.

The Union party could not enter upon its new canvass with better auspices. It has everything in its favor which tried patriotism, consistent principle and excellent nominations can afford. We know that its opponents calculate upon some reaction from the high pitch of loyalty maintained by the majority of the people during the war, and that, with some advances toward sound loyalty on the one part, they can regain popular favor. But the opening Fall elections in Vermont and Maine bear out no such fancy. The Union party, in each of these States, triumphs with even a larger majority than at the elections last year. There can be no good reason why this should not be so everywhere throughout the North. It would be the strangest of all anomalies if the people who sustained the Union party under all the terrible pressure of the war, should go over to its enemies when that pressure is removed. If the Union party had a recognized claim to public confidence when the public responsibilities were so stupendous, its title to that confidence must be equally good now. The party which has so grandly sustained the supreme ordeal of patriotism, must be itself sustained by a patriotic people. The party which so shamefully deserted the government in its peril, must itself remain deserted.

The Wirz Trial.

We trust our readers do not hastily pass over the brief reports of this trial. When the full record comes before the world, it will add to history the blackest volume that ever dishonored civilization. We have refrained from extended comment upon the case, preferring to await its termination before saying anything that could even seem like interference. But it is certainly proper to call attention to such of the evidence as implicates the leaders of the rebellion in the awful treatment of our men. Yesterday, it was put on record that Gen. Howell Cobb, one of the main pillars of the Confederacy, and an intimate friend and counsellor of Jefferson Davis, made a speech at Andersonville, in March last, where a number of paroled prisoners had a chance to hear him. That the entire tone and spirit of Gen. Cobb were in harmony with the action of Winder and Wirz, cannot be denied. Pointing to the stockade where our poor boys were huddled together, a mass of skeletons, with no mothers, wives or sisters to kiss away their dying groans, this incarnate Son of Chivalry, Gen. Howell Cobb, told his own men how much better off they were, and bade them go home, kiss their wives and sweethearts, and find new courage to struggle for success. And then, in full view of fifteen thousand helpless men enduring the pangs of starvation, this brave Gen. Howell Cobb, in a voice of stentorian power, (doubtless raised so that the prisoners might hear him,) said that *he* would treat them well, *he* would feed them well; and—pointing to the grave-yard where they were thrown like dead dogs by hundreds into shallow pits, he added with demoniac sarcasm: "he would *take care of them!*" By-and-by the world will be wiser as to the complicity of the leading rebels in the murder of prisoners, and it is barely possible that the London *Times* may change its estimate of its model gentleman and Christian soldier, the late Gen. J. H. Winder.

The Late Decline of Emigration—The Prospects of Next Spring.

The large falling off in the emigration from Europe to this country within the last three months, is not very easily accounted for. It is thought that the idea prevailed abroad that the return to the pursuits of civil life of the million able-bodied men who had been in our army would more than supply all the demands of the country for industrial labor, and that the large class of emigrants who come here to seek employment would find it impossible to obtain it. It is also thought that the idea which prevailed to some extent here, and was industriously circulated abroad, that the close of the war would be followed by a grand commercial and financial crash, in which the whole country would be involved in ruin, had considerable effect in deterring intending emigrants from coming over until they saw what shape affairs were really going to take. Other things, such as the assassination of President Lincoln, are supposed to have had an effect in the same way.

It was about the month of May that these various ideas and circumstances were apprehended and known in Europe; and it was the month following that we began to have the large decrease of emigration. Up to June the arrivals had been large—greater than to the corresponding period of last year. These were the emigrants who had made their preparations during last Winter to leave their native land and come to America. Our immigrants during the Summer months consist, generally speaking, of persons and families who definitely made up their minds in the Spring season or earlier months of the year to come to this country; but that was just the time when great uncertainty was felt abroad concerning such matters as we have mentioned; and, in consequence of this uncertainty, very many prudently held back for a time.

We think it very likely that, as the assured and continued prosperity and well being of the United States was known and understood in Europe by Midsummer, there will be an enlarged emigration to our shores during the next six or eight weeks. Whether this is realized or not, there is almost a certainty that next Spring and Summer the volume of emigration from Germany and the British Isles will be enormous. An American observer, now in Continental Europe, possessed of the best powers and the widest opportunities for observation, writes us, under recent date, that throughout all Germany there is now the most eager inquiry concerning the opportunities and prospects of life and labor in America, and the most anxious desire to come over and enjoy the supreme advantages offered by the mighty Transatlantic Free Republic. Newspapers with American news, and pamphlets and books, descriptive of American resources and characteristics, are sought for with an avidity never displayed before; and the possession of a home on the prairies, or by the rivers of the glorious West, is the deepest aspiration in the hearts of millions.

Every Western State will be anxious to get as many as possible of these industrious people as settlers. The States of the South, too, are now open to the settlement of free whites; and we cannot help thinking that if one hundred thousand intelligent German artisans, mechanics and workers were thrown into Old Virginia next Spring and Summer, it would do more toward elevating that really noble State to her true position of power, wealth and grandeur, and toward realizing the splendid visions of Gov. Wise, than would have arisen from carrying out all the schemes of the fertile brain of Wise himself.

The Anglo-French Naval Review—Its Designed and Its Actual Morale.

The man who can fathom the mysteries of European diplomacy at the present epoch, is wise indeed. Somebody is always getting led by the nose, and somebody is leading; but the trouble is to tell which is which. Of one thing we may be sure, it is very seldom that *prononcé* proboscis of the sagacious master of the Tuileries that is led about.

Of late there has been much excitement in England and France over the grand naval *fêtes* at Brest and Cherbourg, and Spithead Portsmouth. What was the object of that international jollification? Was it to cement in friendship those historic foes whose bristling breastworks have from time immemorial glowered at each other across the narrow channel? Has an *entente cordiale* really been brought about by the naval review? And has *perfide Albion* at length been transmuted to *Albion fidèle?* Believe it you who will. What object was there in the iron-clad pageant? Each nation knew the tonnage, the armored vestment, and the batteries of its opponent's fleet, long before the two anchored in such friendly neighborhood. There were royal spies enough in the French dockyards, and Imperial spies enough in the English to tell each the true nature of the other's shipping. While, on the other hand, there had been such an eternal clatter over Shoeburyness experiments, about the plate A and the plate B, and the disc *a* and the disc *b*, and Capt. X.'s gun and Sir V. Z.'s shunt, that the whole character of both British and French ordnance and armor was well known to the world. These sudden friends had no secrets to unfold to each other. But a Paris paper intimates, at length, that it was chiefly the irrepressible Fauber, across the waters, who was expected to find a moral in the spectacle, and, when found, to make a note of it.

The review at Cherbourg was a Napoleonic idea; and Louis Napoleon does nothing without an object. Possibly he is a little uneasy about his Mexican affairs. It is not improbable that his Mexican scheme is to be the pet move of the Emperor's whole career, and we must read many of his minor movements as really subordinate and coöperative with that. Does he intend in this Cherbourg review to frighten our navy by an exhibit of the combined fleets of France and England? If so, he very much mistakes, for our little monitors, with their enormous guns, could send the whole crowd to the bottom. But, undoubtedly, he does hope to awe Brother Jonathan by confronting him, of a sudden, with Mr. John Bull and M. Jean Crapeaud linked, at last, arm in arm.

France has little to lose in a war with this country, because she has comparatively little commerce. But England has everything to lose. England's naval prestige is pretty badly reduced, at present, by the enterprise of rival nations; and it would be annihilated by a war with this country. No one knows this better than the present British Ministry, and they act accordingly. Let us complain as loudly as we please of the general English sympathy with the rebellion, there is yet little to be complained of in English official action. The Ministry acted not from inclination, but from interest. They would claim no higher motive. They declined to go to war with this country when Napoleon, who had less to lose, was ready for it.

But, if the Warriors, and Magentas, and Solferinos of the Cherbourg review are the vessels these nations hope to frighten Yankees with, the Allies have profited very little by our late war. We gave them more credit for sagacity than is evinced by this grand naval display.

Pleasant on Both Sides and All Round.—The party of English capitalists seem to be supremely delighted with everything in the United States, and are in ecstacies over the West. Their enthusiasm increased as they advanced toward the Mississippi, and when they stood on its banks, and in the noble City of St. Louis, they gave hearty and eloquent utterance to their wonder. It was not merely the bigness of the country—which English snobs often say is the only thing we can boast of—but its resources, intrinsic and developed, its agricultural advancement, its commercial activity, its financial thrift—not merely these things either, but its achievements in arms, and its magnanimity after war—and not these alone, but its orderly freedom, its educational attainments, and its progressive spirit. It is, of course, comfortable for these gentlemen to be so well pleased with the United States, where they have so large interests involved. They represent, it is believed, not less than forty millions of dollars, invested in American railroad enterprises, and they visit the country to form a judgment as to the profitableness of investing another forty millions. Their chief interest, as we have previously stated, is in the lately completed Atlantic and Great Western road, 750 miles long, from where it leaves the Erie road to where it connects with the Ohio and Mississippi road. Their idea is to make common stock of these three great roads, double-track them all the way from New-York to St. Louis, contract a branch to Louisville and another to Chicago, and ballast the whole so securely that a speed can be secured equal to that in practice upon the best European railways.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Lester Wallack drew to his establishment last evening one of the most fashionable and critical audiences that could at any period of the season be attracted to a place of amusement. Every one was there, and every one listened to the new play with attention. The name of the play is the "Serf"—a piece powerful and even painful in its interest, but not we think destined to a phenomenal longevity. Writing hastily after a protracted and late performance we cannot speak of Mr. Taylor's production in due terms of criticism. We prefer for the moment to record the success of the artists who took part in it. Mr. E. L. Davenport was received with favor, and justified every hand that was raised in his applause. Miss Madeline Henriques was in each scene thoroughly admirable, and in the last act touched every one with the true pathos and naturalness of her style. Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. Fisher and Mr. George Holland—in a way which we shall hereafter discriminate—obtained their usual degree of applause. For the rest we need simply say that the drama was placed on the stage in a perfect manner, and that it affords us—by its singularities—an opportunity of speaking of it immediately at greater length.

We were pleased to notice that, in deference to a very general wish, the aisles were not filled up with chairs. The house was sufficiently crowded—and crowded with good people—to show that this paltry device might have been necessary, but was not resorted to.

Parepa in Brooklyn.—The last of the first series of Parepa's concerts was so entirely successful last night that Mr. Bateman has concluded to give another on Monday next. An immense and most enthusiastic audience greeted the appearance of the lady, who, although somewhat troubled by a slight hoarseness, sang a number of her choicest selections in her felicitous manner, securing the inevitable encore, and entirely establishing herself in the affections of the people. Dannreuther and Rosa grow in favor, the latter being recalled at the end of each piece.

To-night these artists appear at Irving Hall, New-York. Mlle. Parepa will sing "Ocean, Thou Mighty Waste," "Il Baccio," or "The Kiss," "Savourneen Deelish," "Sing, Birdie, Sing," and other gems.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Irish Prison System.

Some fifteen years ago, the writer of this, in company with some friends, was making a foot journey over England. In the course of their wanderings, they chanced on some persons enthusiastically interested in a new system of prison treatment, as it had been applied by a certain Capt. Maconochie, on Norfolk Island. The ideas and method struck the whole of them as something wonderful, yet most natural, and as far in advance of any prison system then in use in the world. One of the party, whose name has since become widely known in England and America, Mr. F. L. Olmstead, wrote a brief account of this remarkable system and its principles, in a little work called *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England.* This was, perhaps, the first description of the "mark system" presented in America. The writer of this has also, at various times, urged it in the American Press. But in general, it may be said that the most reasonable and original system for the treatment of convicts, which modern benevolence has invented, was utterly unappreciated in the life of its founder, and that the ideas which Capt. Maconochie planted twenty-five or thirty years ago, and which only brought annoyance, disappointment, and almost heart-break to himself, have just now begun to take root and spring up in what is called the "Irish Prison System."

To appreciate fully this treatment, it must be remembered what the ordinary system had been in the English and Irish prisons, and what the results.

The theory was, that here was a transgressor of the law who must be *punished*, and that society was in the main indifferent whether he improved under the process or not.

If benevolent individuals could produce a kind of virtue or piety in him, it was all very well, though experience showed that but little confidence could be put in any such manifestations of goodness. No convict when he was released, even after a dozen years of dogged endurance of punishment, was found to be totally destitute of the ordinary virtues of honest men of his rank in life—with little self-control, no hope of better things, no habit of industry, though he had been working so long under the bayonet, and a certain *childishness* of character which threw him open immediately to the temptations of designing men. His relation to his keepers was of utter hostility, and what work he did was plainly a slave's work. The consequence was that he went forth from prison entirely unfitted for practical life, and with no manly virtue, least of all any piety in him, and not believing that any one, in prison or out, took any real interest in him. If he had been a great offender, his solitary confinement, continued for many years, had broken both body and mind, and he was unfit for labor, and unable to resist the drift to crime.

The result was that a convict would be returned to the prisons fifteen or twenty times, and no one believed in the reformation of convicts. So true especially was this of the Irish prisoners, that the Governor-General of Western Australia wrote to the Secretary for the Colonies, in 1854, a particular request that no more men from the Irish prisons would be sent to that colony; and he stated that "the long imprisonment, low diet and bad training" utterly unfitted them to bear the trials and temptations to which they were subjected there. On the other hand, in England, during especially the last few years, there has been a kind of "mush" of kindness toward the convicts. They have been naturally kept in the most perfect sanitary condition; they have been fed much better than the ordinary laborer, and then, without their being forced to struggle for it, their sentences have been commuted by "tickets of leave," and they have been sent forth on society without supervision or the sense that they are still responsible for their conduct, or that any one has any abiding personal interest in them. There is no *individualizing* in the English system. The results of all this has been a continued degeneration in the English prison system.

The convicts, over-fed and under no moral management, have rebelled and assaulted or murdered their keepers; they labor sullenly; they fall at once into crime when they come forth; they have little moral stamina or habit of self-control and industry; and the very name of "ticket-of-leave" men has become a stench in the nostrils of the English people. Of course there are many individual exceptions to this, under the influence of devoted and benevolent men who have been able, despite the system, to do vast good among the English convicts.

The Irish convict system proceeds on the great principle of applying the ordinary motives of human life to the prison life. The fault under the old system was that there was no hope held before the convict. He had to do his daily task each day, but his doing it or not doing it had little effect on his future. There was no prize for ambition before him; no motive for industry beyond fear; no cultivation of self-control. He had no property; or if he had, he could not save it and spend it as he chose. His vices and his virtues did not tell as they do in outward life immediately on his physical condition. He was not trained in natural self-government, and the consequence was that, with the passions of a man, he came forth with the moral weakness in control of a child.

Or, if in some prisons, these principles of hope, and self-control, and ambition, were introduced, there was not first laid on the offender the heavy hand of punishment, so that he should feel his offence; and after he was released, there was not enough of supervision and sense of responsibility placed upon him. The first idea in the Irish system is punishment, then personal influence and the application of ordinary motives, then the probation of the convict soon to be released, and finally the supervision over and personal interest in him afterward.

How these principles are practically carried out in Ireland, I will speak in another letter.

C. I. B.

London, Sunday, Sept. 3, 1865.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

A Letter to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, by Francis Lieber.

Dear Sir: Permit me to address to you in the form of a letter, some remarks on a subject which deserves the attention of every American citizen and every lover of right and progress. You, Sir, at the head of our foreign affairs, influencing and guiding, in a great measure, our highest transactions abroad and at home, will, I respectfully trust, pardon me for sending forth this letter with your name as that of its public recipient, since its topic is international arbitration.

The United States have large claims upon Great Britain for the injury done them by the armed vessels fitted out against them in English ports contrary to the laws of neutrality. On the other hand it is understood that Great Britain exhibits counter claims against the United States. The subject is, in every respect, a serious one. How are such claims and counter claims to be settled?

International disputes of a grave character can only be concluded in one of the following four ways: The discussion may be drawn on for so long a time that greater questions arise in the course of events, and the original subject is dropped by its mention being omitted in a new treaty, which may be concluded. This has happened, indeed, but such a settlement by default as it were, is not likely to occur again, in modern times, when the parties at issue are large and powerful nations, and the subject in question is of commensurate magnitude.

Or, the contending governments may diplomatically settle their difficulties and seal the settlement by special treaty. It is not probable either that America and England will arrive at a conclusion of their differences by this means; certainly not within a reasonably short time. All protraction, however, of international difficulties, especially between great nations destined to have the closest intercourse, is both injurious and dangerous. It interferes with the international spirit of peace, without which a purely formal peace, that is mere non-existence of war, amounts only to international quiescence shorn in a great measure of the best realities of peace. This is especially the case with all those nations who acknowledge that the first and perhaps the highest law of modern extending civilization is the commandment that there shall be an increasing and widening family of nations, bound together by the great law of nations. At any rate this communication is written on the supposition that the present English-American disagreement will not be settled by diplomatic transactions, or cannot thus be concluded within any reasonable period of time.

The third way of stopping international discussions is war. A discussion may certainly thus be stopped for a time, but neither party can expect the settlement of pecuniary claims by rushing into a war, since new claims would necessarily arise, and each belligerent would be obliged to incur expenditures greater than any indemnities claimed of the opponent before the war. Neither ourselves nor the English would expect to indemnify themselves by conquest, which, moreover, is generally a poor indemnification, so far as the settlement of pecuniary claims is concerned. The enormous sums which Napoleon drew by way of "contributions," from the conquered countries, did not lessen the heavy taxation in France, made necessary by his wars. Going to war with England on account of our pecuniary claims would simply amount to the attempt of killing a fly, crawling on a costly piece of sevre, by throwing a stone at the insect, from fear that it may soil the precious vase.

There remains, then, arbitration only, as the fourth method of ending international differences. International arbitration, freely resorted to by powerful governments, conscious of their complete independence and self-sustaining sovereignty, is one of the foremost characteristics of advancing civilization—of the substitution of reason, fairness and submission to justice, for defying power or revengeful irritation. It belongs to modern, indeed to recent times; yet although it is a noble characteristic of the more recent times, it still bears uncouth features of coarser periods, and demands improvement and development. The law of nations is awaiting them.

The administration of all law may be said to originate with arbitration, and all law, as it develops itself further and further, largely returns to courts of arbitration, justly and beautifully called, in French and German, Courts of Peace. The Roman civil law acknowledged arbitration. The courts of arbitration, with elected and non-professional judges, to whom parties voluntarily go to obtain equitable arbitraments, with the exclusion of professional counsel, have spread all over Prussia, Denmark, and other countries, settling annually immense amounts in litigation.

The ancient Greeks, with their many city-states and confederacies of the same language and religion, and with a similar culture, knew, if not of international, yet of *inter-statal* arbitration—temporary commissions appointed by contending cities, to whose judgment the parties swore to submit. For, it will be hardly necessary to state, that the characteristic feature of these arbitrations is the voluntary submission of the parties to a freely chosen judge, with a binding and solemn promise of the litigants to abide in good faith by his adjudication.

That international arbitrament, however, which consists in a sovereign power chosen by two contending equally sovereign powers, or by governments representing entire nations, rendering judgment, and this judgment being submitted to in good faith by two potent sovereigns—this arbitration belongs to the most recent times, and is considered by international jurists, and by the students of the history of civilization, one of the encouraging signs of real progress.

So far, however, monarchs have been almost exclusively chosen as arbiters, which is inconvenient on several accounts. It may happen that the parties may be unable to unite in the election of a monarch or government, suiting both alike. The present case between the United States and Great Britain seems to be a case in point. We would probably select none but the Emperor of Russia, if we were at all willing to submit our case to a European government, and if we were convinced of a sufficient acquaintance with the law of nations as well as with maritime law in the officials of that highly military government; while Russia, in all probability, would not suit Great Britain.

The other and great inconvenience in selecting a monarch as arbiter is the fact that the only one who is publicly known as the judge, is the very one who, in the course of things, does not occupy himself with the case, cannot do so, and is not expected by any one to do so.

When an international difficulty is brought before a monarch, or even before the chief representative of a republic, who is now always the *chief executive*, what is the course which things take? The Minister of Justice, or some similar high functionary, is directed to take the case in hand; he appoints some counsellor or other officer, possibly a committee, to make a report to him, which he lays before the nominal arbiter. Those who really decide the case are unknown, or at least bear no public, and feel no last responsibility. In many cases of this sort exists the grave inconvenience and serious inconsistency of handing over questions of the highest law and most elevated justice to an executive and not to an authority of judicial renown and responsibility. How much easier would be the acquiescence in the judgment; how much more becoming to civilized communities, and how much nobler in every way would be the selection of judges from among jurists of a high reputation for their comprehensive knowledge and unyielding loyalty to justice and jural truth! There is, probably, no fair-minded Englishman or American who would not submit the whole amount of the claims in question far more readily to a Hugo Grotius, than to the ruler of any empire now existing. Still, it may be observed that there is not always a Hugo Grotius at hand; nor can individuals, however unsullied in reputation and resolute in speaking out what is right, be expected, in all countries, to be able wholly to separate themselves from government pressure. It would be difficult, in the present state of our civilization, to make two contending nations agree on a single person, not a monarch, and assign to a living jurist that authority which the Congress of Vienna granted, among others, to Grotius, freely quoted in that great international council. Nor would it be easy to persuade a private individual to serve as umpire, could the contending parties be made to agree as to the desirable international judge; but could they not be induced to agree to lay the whole subject at issue before the law faculty of some foreign university, if both parties are sincerely disposed to obtain only what is due to them and what is strictly right? The members of such a faculty are generally men who have already made a name which they hope will go down to posterity in law and its literature; they know the whole weight and meaning of a grave decision in the highest regions of the law, and would be conscious that in an international case their decision, while probed and scanned by the foremost intellects of their race, would pass over as part and parcel into that law which prevails between independent nations, which is enforced by equity and reason, and is gradually extending even beyond that race which happily created it: for, I am writing this paper, when not only the Turks, Egypt and Persia have given in their adhesion to many of the main points of our law of nations, but when a translation of *Wheaton's Law of Nations* into Chinese has arrived in this country, and is now in the library of your department.

In the present case it is taken for granted that neither party desires nor hopes to be able to outwit the other. The American and the English nations are too great to descend to diplomatic artifice; and if there were no objection to such a course or to such attempts, on the ground of international high-mindedness and equity, prudence and expediency alone would dictate to abandon so unworthy a desire. The Americans and English are people at once too clear-sighted and too stubborn; too much on a level of intellect and civilization, and they agree too much in their knowledge and conceptions of justice, law and fairness, to hope much from diplomatic cunning or for successful overreaching. But if they really wish to settle their differences on the principles of law, it may be asked whether there is a single English-speaking man this side of the Atlantic, or on the eastern side, who would doubt that such a faculty of law as that of the University of Berlin, with the international jurist HEFTER in it; or if Prussia were considered too much of a great Power, the law faculty of Heidelberg or of Leyden would be a fitter body to decide our differences than any Emperor or any republic. A republic could not decide the case as a republic, but must hand it over to some commission. A law faculty, especially that of a renowned university in a minor State, seems to form a tribunal fitter than any other that can be imagined for many, perhaps most, of the great international cases. It would seem almost made for so high a function, and the selection of a law faculty as a court of international arbitration, would be a measure worthy of being inaugurated by the two freest large nations, and whose governments are to be numbered, in diplomacy, among the least unreasonable and uncandid ones.

Let the United States and Great Britain agree upon the University; let them obtain the permission of its government to appeal to the law faculty, which would doubtless be readily granted; let the two powers distinctly settle the remuneration which each in equal shares is to grant to the faculty, excluding all other immediate or prospective presents or distinctions; let each contending party appoint its commissioners, as many as each party choses, and nobody would doubt that a just judgment would be obtained.

The compensation out of place, as it would seem in an international case, is nevertheless taken into consideration here, for the reasons that the case at issue would occupy a very large space of time of the high judges; and in order to forestall every particle of that machinery which consists in part of ribbons and orders, snuff-boxes and titles, presents of money or land, direct or prospective. Not that such judges would be likely to be swayed by means of this kind in their judgment. That tribunal, with nations for its clients, would doubtless be conscious of standing, in turn, before a greater tribunal—before their profession in all history; but all seeming attempt or faint suspicion of an attempt at lowering so great a court to common diplomacy ought to be kept far away.

Great universities have been appealed to in former times, though it was generally in theological matters. Within the different countries, such as France or Germany, they have indeed been appealed to, and still are occasionally so, at least in the last-mentioned country, in civil and penal matters. Why should we not sieze upon these institutions, themselves characteristic of our own civilization, in international matters? The adoption of the proposed plan would be a signal step in the progress of our race. There is no nobler sight than the strong—be they single men or nations—laying down their strength like a sword by their side, saying: "We will abide by the judgment of the just; let justice be done."

This proposition does not interest my mind by the charms of novelty. I communicated a similar one to a prominent statesman in Congress as far back as the time of the Oregon question, and it was clearly elicited in my mind when the decision of King WILLIAM, of the Netherlands, concerning the northeastern boundary became known in this country. Circumstances did not call for a closer consideration, but I now venture to lay it before you, Sir, in a more elaborate form, and try to attract the attention of the public to it through your eminent name.

Whether the two nations to whom the spread of civilization over the globe has been assigned more than to any other people, will accept this way of settling differences in the present case or not, there is no doubt in my mind that the Cis-Caucasian race will rise, at no very distant day, to the selection of such umpires, far more dignified than a crowned arbitrator can be.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the highest regard, your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1865.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Trotting Turf.

THE FIRST OF THE GREAT FALL PURSES AT THE FASHION COURSE—VICTORY OF DEXTER IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS—A GREAT CONCOURSE AND AN EXCITING RACE.

The first of the two great Fall purses offered by the proprietor of the Fashion Course, came off yesterday, viz.: Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The entries comprised the stallion *George Wilkes*, the brown gelding *Dexter*, the black gelding *Gen. Butler*, the gray mare *Blonde* and the chestnut mare *Lady Emma*. Of these the first three only came to the score, the other two, for obvious reasons, declining to put in an appearance. The probabilities of a great and exciting race, and the certainty that with a clear day and good track something unusual would be on the tapis, induced an unusually large attendance. It seemed a foregone conclusion that something beyond an ordinary trot was on hand, and due preparations were made by the management, represented by Mr. CROCHERON, for doing it full honor. For once in a while we are disposed to award the Flushing Railroad credit for the excellence of their arrangements. The early morning trains were run with due punctuality; the half-past 1 o'clock specially advertised, which so few believed that they refrained from purchasing tickets until it was in the shed, was absolutely a fixed fact, and, strange to say, on time—a fact which we record to the credit of the company, as their lapses have neither been few or far between, and it is pleasurable to notice anything in the shape of an improvement in the management of this road, which is the great and only outlet of New-Yorkers to the Fashion Course, unless they possess private vehicles. Unblest in this respect, it is really with extreme satisfaction that we record the fact that on this occasion the railroad people fulfilled their promises. For a day or two previously *Dexter* had been unquestionably the favorite against the field—the odds settling down on Wednesday evening to 100 to 60 on him. On Thursday morning, prior to a departure for the course, he stood at even against the field. The track was crowded, the patrons of the trotting turf flocking to it by rail and road, many of the latter, owing to the crowded state of the ferries, not being able to put in an appearance until after the first heat was disposed of. Rarely have we seen so unexceptionable an attendance at the Fashion Course. The strictest decorum was maintained, a large force of the Metropolitan Police being present, but as far as their services were required, they might just as well have been in New-York—the days when roughs and rowdies can rule a race course are past, and henceforth the strong feeling of gentlemanly management, and the observance of strict propriety will be observed—not only at the Fashion Course, but at every other which bears a time-honored name.

On reaching the course, we found pool-selling in brisk progress, but the two final ones will sufficiently evidence the state of public feeling. In the first of the two *Dexter* brought 270, *Wilkes* 245, and *Butler* 50. In the final one, prior to the start, *Dexter* fetched 180, *Wilkes* 160, and *Contraband* 30. The current outside betting beingeven on *Dexter* against the field.

FIRST HEAT.—After two or three false attempts a good start was effected, *Wilkes* getting away with the lead, the other two being head and head round the upper turn. *Wilkes* took a decided lead. At the quarter-pole, he lead four lengths, but declined going down the back and resigned the lead to *Dexter*, who then showed half a length in front, with *Wilkes* second and *Butler* third. At the half-mile the leading two were head and head. At the three-quarters *Wilkes* again resumed the lead, and making the home-stretch turn, looked all over winner, but *Dexter*, who had been under a strong pull, came with a rush, and went home an easy winner by two lengths, *Butler* finishing a bad third. Time 2:25¼.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pool sales *Dexter* brought $570, *Wilkes* $56, and *Butler* $20. At the sixth attempt the horses got away on even terms, *Dexter* showing in front at the first turn, *Butler* second, inclined on a break, and *Wilkes* in the rear, in which order they passed the quarter-pole and took the back stretch. At the half-mile *Dexter* had a decided lead, with *Wilkes* as his second; making the three-quarters *Dexter* went off his feet and *Wilkes* took the lead, but rounding the lower turn *Dexter* got down to a square trot again, taking the lead up the homestretch, and coming home an easy winner, without being extended, and passed the score by two lengths. At the distance *Wilkes* went all to pieces, and *Butler* beat him up the last half by three lengths, when *Wilkes* pulled up. Time 2:26¼.

THIRD HEAT.—Any odds on *Dexter*. The race was now confined to *Dexter* and *Butler*. At the third attempt a good start was effected, in which *Butler* got off with the lead, but cutting up ugley at the turn, *Dexter* showed two lengths in advance. There was no alteration to the quarter pole. From this point *Dexter* had the race in hand. At the lower turn *Butler* made an effort, and challenged *Dexter* on the home stretch; but the latter shook him off and came home a remarkably easy winner in 2:25.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Long Island.—Thursday, Sept. 21. Purse of $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff named br. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Lovett, named bl. g. Gen. Butler	3	2	2
S. McLaughlin, named br. s. Geo. Wilkes	2	3	dr.

Lady Emma and Blonde, were withdrawn.

TIME.

First Heat	36	1:12	2:25¼
Second Heat	35½	1:10	2:26½
Third Heat	35½	1:11	2:25

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

The match between these clubs, which was commenced at Hoboken on Wednesday, terminated yesterday afternoon in the success of the young American cricketers, by a total score of 180 to 119. The best total scores of the match, on the part of Young America, were CHAS. NEWHALL'S 58, DAVIS'S 26, DAN NEWHALL'S 19, GEO. NEWHALL'S 15, and WATSON'S 15. On the part of the St. George, BAMBRIDGE'S 38, RALCLIFFE'S 15, and EARNSHAW'S 13 were the best scores. In bowling, JOHNS' total figures were 192, 39, 25, 7, and but one wide. C. NEWHALL'S being 144, 41, 16, 5, and two wides. DAN NEWHALL taking three wickets for 25 runs with his slows. On the St. George side, H. WRIGHT'S total figures were 246, 71, 26, 10, and one wide. TIFFANY'S being 134, 46, 15, 7, and four wides. The following is the score:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Geo. Newhall, c. Bambridge, b. Tiffany	5	b. H. Wright	10
Johns, c. Gorden, b Tiffany	3	b. H. Wright	0
Bayard, run out	0	c. H. Wright, b. Tiffany	7
Davis, c. Gibbes, b. H. Wright	14	b. H. Wright	12
C. Newhall, b. H. Wright	48	c. Earnshaw, b. Tiffany	10
H. Fisher, run out	2	c. Bambridge, b. Tiffany	4
Rod. Wister, b. H. Wright	0	b. H. Wright	0
Carpenter, c. Gibbes, b. H. Wright	10	c. Ratcliffe, b. Tiffany	0
Watson, b. H. Wright	13	not out	2
E. Fisher, c. Gibbes, b. H. Wright	4	run out	0
Dan. Newhall, not out	7	c. Gibbes, b. Tiffany	12
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3	9	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3; no balls, 1	8
Total	115	Total	65
Grand total			180

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bambridge, c. E. Fisher, b. Johns	7	not out	31
H. Wright, b. Johns	4	c. Wester, b. C. Newhall	2
Edwards, run out	6	c. Bayard b. D. Newhall	1
Torrance, b. C. Newhall	8	b. Johns	5
Gibbes, b. C. Newhall	0	c. C. Newhall b. Johns	0
Earnshaw, b. Johns	10	c. Bayard b. D. Newhall	3
Tiffany, b. C. Newhall	1	c. C. Newhall b. Johns	1
Ratcliffe, run out	14	run out	1
Pomeroy, (injured,) not out	5	absent	0
Gordon, c. R. Wister, b. C. Newhall	7	c. Wister b. Johns	0
Kendall, not out	2	st. Wester b. D. Newhall	3
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3	9	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 4	5
Total	67	Total	52

Umpires—Messrs. HUDSON and BLACKISTON.
Scorers—Messrs. CHURCHMAN and UNCAS.
Time of game—8 hours 30 minutes.

The advertised contest between the Wellam and Young America Clubs is off.

The National Game.

ECKFORD VS. ATLANTIC.

The first match between these clubs since 1863 took place at Bedford yesterday, the result being the success of the Atlantics by a score of 28 to 23. The Eckfords fielding was very loose in the way of wild throws in the fifth innings. The score stood 9 to 3 at the close of the third innings in favor of the Eckfords, but afterward the score was reversed, the Atlantics being 10 ahead on the fifth innings. In the last four innings the Eckfords had the advantage, scoring 13 to 8. The utmost good feeling was shown by the contestants one to the other, and the match proved to be a pleasant reunion. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c.	4	2	Manolt, l. f.	4	4
Pike, s. s.	6	2	C. Mills, c.	2	3
Start, 1st b.	2	5	A. Mills, 2d b.	2	1
Chapman, l. f.	1	5	Zettlein, p.	4	2
Galvin, 2d b.	4	1	Kline, 1st b.	2	3
Crane, 3d b.	2	4	Fox, 3d b.	3	4
Pratt, p.	2	4	Swandell, r. f.	2	2
Sid. Smith, r. f.	4	2	Lewis, s. s.	5	1
P. O'Brien, c. f.	2	3	Snyder, c. f.	4	3
Total	27	28	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	0	0	7	10	2	2	2	2—28
Eckford	0	1	8	1	0	3	7	0	3—23

Umpire—Mr. FLANLEY, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and SIMONSON.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.
Fly Catches—Atlantic, 10; Eckford, 7.

A large crowd were present, numbering between four and five thousand, a large number of whom were ladies.

On Saturday next the Unions and Actives play at Hoboken on the St. George cricket grounds.

WASHINGTON MARKET BUTCHERS PLAYING BALL.

A match was played on the Sixty-third-street ball grounds on Wednesday, between nines selected from the butchers of Washington Market, the result being as appended:

VESEY-STREET.	Outs.	Runs.	FULTON-STREET.	Outs.	Runs.
Plunkitt, 3d b.	5	3	Kettleman, 1st b.	3	4
Holden, s. s.	3	4	Coats, l. f.	4	2
Grum, c.	0	7	Bush, c.	3	3
Mott, p.	2	4	Andariere, c. f.	4	0
Bird, r. f.	6	0	Spencer, p.	1	4
Kelly, 2d b.	4	2	Watts, s. s.	2	3
Balooran, l. f.	2	5	Mann, r. f.	4	1
Chappel, 1st b.	3	3	Drohan, 3d b.	2	4
Romain, c. f.	3	2	Redmond, 2d b.	4	2
Totals	27	30	Totals	27	23

Umpire—Mr. EVANS, of the Mutual Club.

The Murder at Lion Park.

INQUEST BY CORONER GOVER.

Coroner GOVER concluded an inquest at the Eighty-sixth-street Police-station on Wednesday evening, over the body of DANIEL CLAFFY, the young man who was murdered on Tuesday evening by a gang from Bloomingdale. From the testimony which was adduced, it appears that on the evening of the 19th, subsequent to a pic-nic which CLAFFY and his brother had attended, a number of inebriated rowdies created a disturbance in the bar-room of the Lion Park Hotel, and were ordered thence by the cashier; and as they declined to go, two policemen were instructed to eject them. Whereupon a free fight ensued, in which chairs, tables and crockery were flung about the room and pistols and knives were used. The fight continued ten minutes or more, and at the conclusion CLAFFY was found to have been mortally wounded. Twenty witnesses have been examined; but nothing was elicited showing by whom the murder was committed. The substance of the affidavits is as follows:

John Brady, sworn—I was in the bar-room at about half-past nine, and sang a song at the request of my friends, after which the bar-keeper ordered us out; some of us went out immediately, while others delayed going; the two police officers and several Germans helped to shove us out; I think all our party were out except deceased when the doors were shut; when the disturbance was going on some on said that deceased was getting murdered, and we broke in the door; when we were ordered out there were about twenty-five of our party to thirty Germans; I saw no one with any weapon in his hand; deceased was somewhat under the influence of liquor.

William Claffy, a brother of deceased, testified as follows: At about half past nine o'clock, I and my brother were in the bar-room with some eighteen or twenty others; the deceased was at the lower end of the room, and he was eating a sandwich and talking to some man whose name I don't know; they were talking pleasantly together; there was a cry for a song, but the bar-tender said that we must get out; he spoke again to the same effect, and almost immediately I was hit on the head with a lager-bier glass and knocked senseless; when I recovered I went outside and saw deceased lying on the stoop dead; there had been no fighting or angry words before we were ordered out.

Gustav Karl Kaufman, the bar-keeper, said that he went to one of the party at about half-past 9, and asked him to take his friends out of the room; several left; the doors were closed; some of the party were shut in; the man he spoke to tried to get two others to go out; he took hold of their coat for that purpose, when one of them struck this man; those outside then pushed open the door and rushed in; as soon as they came in they commenced to throw the chairs and dishes around the room; he did know that CLAFFY had been killed until the disturbance was over.

Drs. Christopher Weltje and Wooster Beach, Jr., testified that they had made a post-mortem examination of the body and found a cut on the top of the head, another over the bridge of the nose, and the third between the third and fourth ribs. The latter wound, in the opinion of the physicians, caused death.

The jury found that CLAFFY died of wounds at the hands of persons to them unknown. He was a native of Ireland, aged 26 years. AUGUST GUNTHER has been arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the murder, but thus far there appears to be no evidence against him.

Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall.

An adjourned meeting of this committee was held at Mozart Hall last evening.

The attendance was quite large, nearly every member of the committee being present, as was also FERNANDO WOOD, who received the congratulations of his friends.

The Committee on Ward Organizations made their report as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

To the Members of the National Democratic Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed at your last meeting to consider the best mode of overcoming the difficulties that present themselves in connection with the new registry law passed by the last Legislature, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

After carefully examining the law and considering that it was designed and framed by the same party that designed and executed the census swindle, which has been recently perpetrated on this city, your committee consider that both of these measures bear unmistakable evidence of a well-matured plan to deprive the Democratic City of New-York of its just proportion of representatives in the State Legislature, and to concentrate power in the hands of the dominant party in this State by the most unscrupulous and bare-faced means that was ever resorted to by any party to perpetuate its power.

Your committee deem it to be the duty of this organization, representing, as it does, the bone and sinew of the Democracy of New-York, to afford every facility in its power to those who are affected by this partisan and unjust legislation, in order that they may not be deprived of the right of franchise, which was evidently the design of those who framed the law.

Your committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naturalization of the National Democratic General Committee will be in session at Mozart Hall every afternoon between the hours of 3 and 5, and evenings, between the hours of 7 and 9, for the purpose of giving such facilities and information as may be in their power to those who may desire to avail themselves of the same.

Resolved, That we invite the coöperation of all citizens who are in favor of a free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage, and opposed to any measures that have a tendency to impair the rights of every citizen to exercise the same according to his own judgement.

P. J. McALEAR,
THOS. NOLAN, } Committee.
OWEN MURPHY,

The Committee on Registry Laws presented a report recommending prompt action in the matter of protecting all who are properly entitled to the right to vote. These reports were both accepted, and a resolution adopted that the committees act promptly in the matter.

It was also decided that the new election districts of this city, recently created by the Common Council, be allowed to have representatives in the organization. This will increase the present list of members about twenty-five.

The Executive Committee was then instructed by a resolution to prepare a call for the election of delegates to a nominating convention on Oct. 2, for nominating candidates for the various local offices to be filled at the coming election.

Subscriptions for the Family of the Murdered Policeman Thomas Walker.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1865.

Mr. MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, thankfully acknowledges the following sums, sent through the Post-office or left at the Central Office, for the relief of the widow and child of the late Policeman THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was murdered on post on the night of Aug. 15: Lorenzo Delmonico, $25; Mrs. Winslow, $25; Sergt. Folger, of the House of Detention, $5; A Lady, Second-avenue, $10; "Prize Money," by mail, from Washington, $10; "Walter," $2; Mr. Waldheimer, $2; John J. Morris, No. 59 University-place, $10; John C. Sanford, No. 241 Madison-avenue, $20. Making, with sums heretofore acknowledged, $449.

Obituary.

MR. RUSSEL DART.

On Tuesday last, Mr. RUSSEL DART, of this city, died at Middle Haddam, Conn., whither he had gone on a visit. The deceased was in the 70th year of his age. He was formerly engaged in the dry goods business, and for forty years was a member of the firm of R. A. DART & Co. Mr. DART was highly respected as a business man and as a good citizen. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 149 East Fifteenth-street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PART OF HARLEM BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.—A section of Harlem Bridge, about one hundred feet in length, was carried away between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and five men and one woman, who were in two vehicles on the bridge, were thrown into the Harlem River. Clinging to the floating timbers, the party kept above the water until Policemen BATES, MOULD and HALORAN reached the spot and rescued them. The lady, who is a daughter of Mr. EDDY, the actor, was taken to the Westchester side. The horses, also, were saved. The accident occurred from the steam-tug *T. Farrell*, which had in tow the barge *John A. Bergen*, being driven by the tide against the bridge while she was passing through the draw.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE.—The Jewish congregation Shaaray Zedek, it is reported, is about to purchase a site for the erection of a new synagogue in Fourth-street. The present house of worship of this congregation, in Henry-street, is not large enough to contain the members.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JOHN FRIED, a drum-major, was found by Mr. DANIEL BUCKLEY, off Pier No. 2 North River, yesterday morning, and an inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN. Deceased was about 35 years of age. The body had been about two days in water.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. ABRAHAM H. BARROW, of Ravenswood, L. I., died suddenly at the intersection of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—There will be a special meeting of this club on Monday evening, at which Mr. HANDEL COPHAM, of Bristol, England, a friend of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT'S, is expected to be present and deliver an address.

THE FIRE IN COE'S WAREHOUSES.—We are requested to make the following corrections in our list of insurances: Etna, $15,000; Croton, $3,000; Columbia, $7,000. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company lose nothing by the fire.

RESIGNATION.—ANDREW R. TROTTER, Esq., formerly Chief Boarding Officer in the United States Revenue Barge Office, has resigned his position in the Customs and embarked in business enterprise.

PERSONAL.—Secretary STANTON was entertained at the residence of Senator MORGAN, No. 411 Fifth-avenue, last evening. The entertainment was of an entirely private character.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNION PRIMARIES.—Union primary meetings were held in Jersey City last evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Assembly Conventions. The Third Ward meeting was largely attended by the most prominent citizens of the ward. After the election of delegates, stirring speeches were made by ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., Messrs. LEWIS, DICKSON, Gen. RAMSEY and Maj. PANGBORN. Maj. PANGBORN announced that Gen. SWIFT, of Louisiana, and Col. HAWKINS, of Tennessee, will speak at Cooper Hall next Monday evening. Gen. RAMSEY will undoubtedly receive the nomination for Assembly from the Third Ward, and MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, of Bergen, will probably receive the nomination for State Senator.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, as CHRISTOPHER KLINE, proprietor of Mount Pleasant Public-grounds on Bergen Hill, was driving across the New-Jersey Railroad, near Bergen Cut, he was run into by a train of cars, and the horse was instantly killed. The wagon, with Mr. KLINE, was thrown a distance of 240 feet; the wagon was completely demolished, and Mr. KLINE had several of his ribs broken, and received three or four cuts on the left side of his head.

GUNNING SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of three men who were out gunning on the meadows, back of Hoboken, fired at a bird, when the ball from one of the guns struck a man who was crossing on the plank-walk. The ball took effect in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. The name of the injured man was not obtained. One of the party was arrested, and the other two escaped.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open

DAY AND NIGHT,

for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

This climate has no blossoms embued with a scent as exquisite as that exhaled by PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus." In the tropical vales of the Andes grow the flowers from which it derives its name, and the fragrance which they pour out upon the moonlight air dwells unimpaired in every drop of this rare extract.—*Rutland Herald.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Man wants a TONIC—no uncommon want—
And every year and month brings forth a new one,
Which, after cramming the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers to be not the true one;
Of such as these let their concoctors vaunt,
I'll sing the BITTERS that have credit due won—
The world's great Tonic, which no skill can better—
I mean the matchless BITTERS of HOSTETTER.

Doctors were living long before old Galen,
And since, exceeding learned, grave and sage;
But the stomachics they were bound to fail in;
Success came not until this latter age;
Now is the era sick folks are made hale in,
And dread dyspepsia driven from the stage;
Agues, remittents, headaches—real head-splitters—
Vanish like smoke before HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Herbs, barks and roots compose the rare infusion;
No mineral poison mars their juices pure,
And Rye's mild essence holds them in solution;
The taste is pleasant, the effect is sure.
Ne'er have the Bitters yet proved a delusion;
Try them in time, and health and strength secure;
The dragon-slayer figures on the label,
And they, like him, to save the weak are able.

New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Autumn Excursions.

CHEAPEST AND MOST INTERESTING OF THE SEASON.

RICHMOND, VIA CHESAPEAKE BAY AND JAMES RIVER.

The elegant and new steamers of the

NEW LINE,

now so popularly known, leave Baltimore from Spears' Wharf, as usual, at 6 o'clock, every evening, for Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, City Point and Richmond. The steamers comprising the new line are the GEORGE LEARY, JAMES T. BRADY, CITY POINT, DICTATOR and MAGENTA.

The James River being navigated entirely in the day time an opportunity is afforded of viewing the many interesting points on its banks. The above steamers are all new, powerfully constructed, and very fast, with gentlemanly commanders and obliging clerks. Passengers must be careful at the depots to ask for tickets for the New Line, and take no other.

No effort shall be left unspared to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage already bestowed.

A. W. SHAW, Superintendent.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—THEREFORE, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Dr. Banning's Abdominal and Spinal shoulder brace, spinal prop, pile brace, pregnancy brace, truss and uterine balance and elevator, applied respectively, at No. 11 St. Marks-place, New-York. Send for his circular.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives Health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are Regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A Universal Hat Store,

Representing all the latest fashions in the old world and the new in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANT'S FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS,
LADIES and CHILDREN'S FURS,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and such a store is
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Take no'more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is *invisibly connected without damage.*
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway and Zouave Suits by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding and visiting cards, French note paper, &c.

Fine Shoes.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's, for Southern and Western trade.
JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey-st.

At Hunt's 430 Broadway, best French Calf Boots, ready made or to order, $12. Patent Leather Boots, best quality, $14. Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown; reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Wm. M. Welling, Importer and Manufacturer of ivory and pearl sleeve buttons, studs, jewelry, &c. No. 571 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—GUEUTAL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at the pastor's residence, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, JOHN C. CHRISTIE and Miss ELMIRA V. GUEUTAL, all of this city.

FIEDLER—CARVILLE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, EDWARD CHARLES FIEDLER and ELIZA WINTHROP, daughter of Charles Carville, Esq., all of this city.

HARWAY—CONANT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Dr. A. H. Partridge, JOHN H. HARWAY, of New-York, and GETTIE C. CONANT, of the former place.

HOYT—HOWE.—In South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. A. L. Lindsley, SETH S. HOYT, of Katonah, N. Y., and HANNAH, daughter of Jeremiah Howe, Esq., of the former place.

LUFBURROW—RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, CHARLES LUFBURROW, of Middletown, N. J., and ELIZABETH, daughter of John Russell, of this city. No cards.

MERRIAM—LOVERING.—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. D. D. Burchard, JOHN J. MERRIAM and Miss AMELIA E. LOVERING.

TOMPKINS—PORTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, Mr. ELIHU L. TOMPKINS and HARRIET A., youngest daughter of Capt. G. T. Porter, all of Greenburgh, N. Y.

WELD—WILCKENS.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 21, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., DE WITT C. WELD and ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Dr. J. F. Wilckens, of Bremen, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COMPTON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, of consumption, A. G. COMPTON, of Brenham, Texas, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Perth Amboy, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock, connecting with the Staten Island cars.

☞ Galveston and Houston, Texas, papers please copy.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, of consumption, ANNIE, wife of George T. Douglass, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also the members of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., and sailmakers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 High-st.

DART.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at Middle Haddam, Conn., RUSSEL DART, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 East 15th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

EVERIT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, KATE, second daughter of Valentine and Beulah Everit, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Seventh Day (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Clark-st.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, HENRY HERBERT, son of Myndert M. and Mary Denison Fisher, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREEN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 2 A. M., SARAH GREEN, widow of John Green, deceased, in the 92d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from her former residence, this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

HILTON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 21, after a long and severe illness, contracted while in the service of his country, FREDERICK SHONNARD HILTON, member of the 5th N. Y. V.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. T. R. Hibbard, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, at 9 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. for Yonkers at 6:30 and 7:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HICKSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, GERTRUDE E., youngest daughter of William H. and Gertrude V. S. Hickson, aged 5 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 22 Jones-st.

JEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, of typhoid fever, THEODORE E. JEWELL, aged 44 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clinton-av., second house south from Myrtle-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KAY.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, of croup, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of James and Helen Kay, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 329 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

KAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, MABEL M., eldest daughter of Warren and Margaretta Kaylor, and grand-daughter of William and Margaret Betts, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Broadway, near 11th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

MORTON.—At New-Windsor, N. J., on Thursday morning, Sept. 21, AMANDA M., daughter of Major Thomas and Ann Morton, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, Woodlawn, New-Windsor, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be waiting at the ferry, Newburgh, on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 7½ A. M.

OSTROM.—At Amenia, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, in her 25th year, ANNA, youngest daughter of A. P. and Maria Ostrom.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

QUINN.—At Catskill, on Thursday, Sept. 21, HUGH QUINN, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 West 15th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RODMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at Stamford, Conn., WASHINGTON H. RODMAN, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment, where the funeral services will be held. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

VARLEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, ELIZA M., wife of Dr. C. D. Varley, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 348 West 22d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Boston, Mass., for interment.

VARIAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, HENRY A. VARIAN, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Upper New-Rochelle, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle depot on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from 27th-st. and 4th-av.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 21, Mrs. NATHANIEL O. WAY, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. E. Hicks.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at the house, this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Claremont, N. H., for interment.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from W. P. Jones, Esq., the Consul of the United States at Calcutta, of the death, on the 10th day of July last, at that place, of W. H. GARDNER, Esq., late of Walworth, N. Y. The relatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT SHIRT NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC.

Our celebrated "soft finish," custom made,
"SEA ISLAND" SHIRTS,
(the finest goods made except "New-York mills,") can now be obtained at our new
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
NO. 3 PARK ROW,
AT $42 PER DOZEN, OR $3 50 EACH,
which is a positive saving to the consumer of $6 per dozen, (the *lowest* retail price elsewhere being $4.) These really elegant SHIRTS are made of the best "soft finish" muslin with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, and are "done up" *without starch in the bodies*, (same as at home,) consequently can be worn when *new* without inconvenience, and parties *can see just what they are buying*. Also, for sale as above, full lines of TIES, of our own make *at half the usual prices*. Gents' superfine linen collars $2 per dozen. Undershirts and drawers, gloves, hosiery, suspenders, &c., &c., *at wholesale prices*.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods.
Wholesale Department, No. 36 Warren-st.

R. R. R.

SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

THE PLAGUE,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
YELLOW FEVER,
FEVER and AGUE.
cured and prevented
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
relieved in a few minutes
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Pain instantly removed; all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints, and keep the stomach more clear and healthy, than $10 spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.

On application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.
PRICE $20 TO $35.

Patent cantering horses, prices $12 to $25; child's carriages, $5 to $30; boys' propellers, $4; extra strong wagons, $5 to $7 50; patent baby tenders; patent swings.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st.

DR. SHERWOOD'S PATENT TRUSS, No. 545 Broadway, N. Y., has no steel spring round the body, to chafe; can be used in bed or at business without pain; if used for single, will prevent double rupture. His supporter affords immediate relief to those who feel a pressure or weakness at the lower region of the abdomen; will prevent rupture; should be used by the corpulent; by ladies after sickness; by those who lift, strain, cough, ride, run up stairs, &c. Abundant testimonials at the office. Advice free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.

PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

THEY SECURELY FASTEN THE END OF EACH SEAM.

THEY HAVE A SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE TENSION.

THEY SEW ACROSS THE HEAVIEST SEAM OR FROM ONE TO MANY THICKNESSES OF CLOTH WITHOUT CHANGE OF NEEDLE, THREAD OR TENSION.

THEY MAKE FOUR SEPARATE, DISTINCT STITCHES ON ONE AND THE SAME MACHINE, EACH STITCH BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC.

THE MOTIONS ARE ALL POSITIVE—NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER—ITS SIMPLICITY ENABLES THE MOST INEXPERIENCED TO OPERATE IT.

IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION WHICH ENABLES THE OPERATOR TO HAVE THE WORK RUN EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

Our stock comprises the largest and most complete assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing for men and boys to be found in the city.

DAVID CLOSE,
No. 116 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William.
No. 152 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

DR. M. LEVETT'S "COMBINATION PATENT" forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space, while its adhesion is perfect. Only at No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
DAWES & FISKE,
MANUFACTURERS,
NOS. 98 AND 100 FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of September, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTEMUS WARD'S NEW BOOK
IS READY THIS WEEK.

ARTEMUS WARD, HIS TRAVELS
among the Mormons and Indians. A rich and racy book, and one that will cause more laughs throughout the land than any other work published in years. Thousands and tens of thousands have been sold, and the demand continues unabated. Full of illustrations. Price, $1 50.

* * * * * * * * * *

ALSO READY,
OUR ARTIST IN CUBA.

A comic book of Travels in the West Indies, illustrated with fifty original humorous drawings on wood, by GEO. W. CARLETON. Printed and bound in a new and exceedingly attractive style. Price, $1 50.

* * * * * * * * * *

RECENT CAPITAL BOOKS.

Squibob Papers—A comic book by JOHN PHŒNIX	$1 50
Looking Around—A new novel. By A. S. ROE	$1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A third series	$1 50
Gomery of Montgomery—A new American novel	$2 00

⁂ All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail FREE on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1865.
CONTENTS:

DOWN IN THE THE CINNABAR MINES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Reduction Works.—Entrance to the Principal Mine.—The Cross Hill.—S. F. Butterworth.—Preparing the Flasks.—Residence of the General Agent.—Storehouse on the Hill.—Town on the Hill.—The Metal Pickers.—Side of the Mine Peak.—Ranch of the Chief Engineer.—Hoisting-Chamber.—Francisco Velasquez Chamber.—Pillars of Hercules.—Firing up.—Charging the Furnaces.—Sluicing old Furnace Beds.—Discharging Furnaces.
VISIT TO THE ISLE OF THE PURITANS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—First Glimpse of the Island.—On the Island.—In the Stocks.—An Application.—Punch Punner's Return.—A Peppergrass Punished.—Major Slick Detected.
WHITE WINGS.
SHERMAN'S GREAT MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sherman and his Generals.—Allatoona Pass.—Atlanta in Ruins.—Corduroying.—"Bill Sherman" and "Pete Beauregard."—Treasure Seekers.—Fort McAllister.—The "Bummer."—The Army Mule.—Columbia on Fire.—Refugee Train.—Headquarters of General Sherman in the Pine Woods.—Conference between Sherman and Johnston.
ONE OF MY SCHOLARS.
IN THE STEERAGE.
OOLIE.
SEEING NAPLES.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
MY BURGLAR.
ON THE SHORE.
ARMADALE. By WILKIE COLLINS.
BOOK THE FOURTH.
CHAPTER III. The Brink of Discovery.
CHAPTER IV. Allan at Bay.
ILLUSTRATION.—The Tempting Moment.
THE RAISING OF THE FRIGATES.
FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.
With a Portrait.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
BOOK THE FOURTH.
CHAPTER V. Concerning the Mendicant's Bride.
CHAPTER VI. A Cry for Help.
CHAPTER VII. Better to be Abel than Cain.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Parting by the River.—Better to be Abel than Cain.
A BATTLE RELIC.
GIVE THEM WORK.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY.

MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year	$4
WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year	4

An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
New-York.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS
FOR
OCTOBER, 1865,
ARE NOW READY.

The Contents of the *Atlantic* are as follows:
Saints who have had Bodies; No Time Like the Old Time; Coupon Bonds, II.; The Author of "Saul;" Needle and Garden, X.; John Jordan, From the Head of Baine; Noel; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, Second Paper; Doctor Johns, IX.; Down the River; Abraham Lincoln.

Among the contributors to this number are H. W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bayard Taylor, Donald G. Mitchell, D. A. Wasson, J. T. Trowbridge, Edmund Kirke, Harriett E. Prescott, G. Reynolds, H. H. Brownell.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
Grandfather's Chestnut Tree, by Mrs. L. Maria Child; Gipsey Childrens' Song, by Lucy Larcom; How the Indian Corn Grows, by the author of "Seven Little Sisters;" The Cruise of the Leopold I., by Oliver Optic; Half Hours with Father Brighthopes, III., by J. T. Trowbridge; Dog Carlos, by Louise E. Chollet; Afloat in the Forest, IX., by Capt. Mayne Reid; Winning His Way, X., by Carleton; Hush-a-By, by Mrs. Anna M. Wells; Aunt Esther's Stories, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Round the Evening Lamp.

This number contains fourteen illustrations.

TERMS OF THE MAGAZINES.
THE ATLANTIC—Four dollars per year for single subscriptions.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars, and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.
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All letters respecting the magazines should be addressed to the publishers,
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TUCKER'S CHARMS OF YOUTH.
FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
Price $1 per bottle.
Manufactured at the Laboratory,
No. 866 6th-av., corner of 49th-st.
Sold by all druggists and by
B. A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
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FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
NOVEMBER, JANUARY AND MARCH
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at market rates, by
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY B. SMITH,
(Late with United States Trust Company,)
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

REFERS TO
John A. Stewart, Esq., President United States Trust Company of New-York.
Chas. P. Leverich, Esq., President Bank of New-York, National Banking Association.
David Dows, Esq., Thos. W. Pearsall, Esq., Chas. E. Bill, Esq., Messrs. H. T. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Vermilye & Co.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 260, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared paid to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after that date, on the surrender of the original scrip.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 19, 1865.

THE BANK OF NEWARK, NEWARK, Wayne County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the First National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Commissioner of the French Naval Division that sealed proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the Consulate General of France, No. 2 Bowling-green, for supplying funds for the service of said Naval Division in New-York, reimbursement to be made in drafts upon the Treasury of France, at Paris.

The conditions to be complied with can be seen either on board of the frigate *Themis* or at the Consulate General of France.
L. BORG,
the Acting Consul-General of France.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.
JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Duffus Oil Refining Co., will be held at the office of DAVISON, STILES & WOOLSEY, No. 229 Broadway, on the 23d of September, at 12 M., for the election of trustees and such other business as may properly be transacted by such meeting.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
United States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
WESTERN UNION,
UNITED STATES,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION, } WANTED.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN,
ADAMS, } FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us will please send statements of same to our address.
HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH the bond and mortgage and real estate department of an institution in Wall-st., for twenty-seven years, would like a similar position or a secretaryship, as his present engagement is about closed; he is a good accountant by double entry and fine penman; first-class references given. Address FIDELITY, Box No. 331 Post-office.

FOR HUMANITY!—WANTED A FEW HUNdred dollars to sustain a lucrative manufacturing business, which cannot continue from lack of money; but needs to give the living to a large family. Write B. F., 40. Best references for character given.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 33 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES,
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated New-York, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.
Jy7-law6mF.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

USE RUDEN'S BEAUTIFIER FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Never fails to remove freckles, pimples. For sale by all druggists. WILLIAM C. PIERSON, sole agent.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.
Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Marine Court in the place of Florence McCarthy, deceased, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1869.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions, of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fullength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.
Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.
For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenue and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre of Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 306 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 783 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General;
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Gener and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this depot until 12 O'CLOCK M. ON THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, for the sale of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) barrels of whisky, more or less, as follows, viz.:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of ten hundred and sixty-seven (1,067) barrels of Rectified Whisky, originally inspected in April, May and June, 1864, and January, 1865, containing about forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five (42,345) gallons. Proposals for ten (10) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of four hundred and sixty (460) barrels of Pure Copper Distilled and Superior Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498) gallons.

Proposals for five (5) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 3—Consisting of one hundred and twenty (120) barrels Pure Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about four thousand eight hundred (4,800) gallons.

Proposals for three (3) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 4—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels pure old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 5.—Consisting of five (5) barrels pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about (163) one hundred and sixty-three gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upward of this lot will be received.

The whisky was originally selected with great care, and is all pure and of prime quality. The rectified was designed for issue to troops in the field, and the Bourbon and Rye for sales to officers, and are equal if not superior to any whisky now in the market; has all been regauged within the present month, and is in excellent order, packages being of the best quality.

Samples of the whisky can be seen and blank proposals can be obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department, viz:
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., New-York.
Brev. Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Major GEORGE BELL, C. S., Washington, D. C.
Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
Capt. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
Capt. J. B. WIGGINGS, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposals deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid and prior to delivery of the property.

A guaranty equal to one-half the amount proposed for must accompany the bid, signed by two (2) responsible parties.

When removing the whisky purchasers will provide their own transportation, and the government will load the vessels free of wharfage, dockage, or labor.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., or some other officer of rank, will be present at the opening of bids to represent absentees.
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 12, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September inst., for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NO. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. noon THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Captain and C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 778 gallons BOURBON and 4,879 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 806 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

PROPOSALS.

FOR SALE.
CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to re-roll railroad iron, are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

No satisfactory bid having been received under the recent advertisement for the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill, the time for receiving bids is extended to the 5th of October, 1865, same hour.
D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.
Length, 203 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 13 ft. 7 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 7 in.; one side lever engine—diameter cylinder, 72 in.; stroke, 3 ft.; 2 tubular boilers; 8 furnaces; 1 auxiliary boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CERES.
Length, 108 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 4 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 in.; stroke, 6 ft. 8 in.; one flue and return tubular boiler; 2 furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER GALATIA.
Length, 203 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 36 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 12 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; double screw engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 36 in.; 2 horizontal tubular boilers; 4 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER DONEGAL—IRON.
Length, 206 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 5 in.; 1 beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 11 ft.; one return flue boiler; 2 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT JACKSON.
Length, 248 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 31 ft. 1 in.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 7 in.; depth of lower between decks, 7 ft. 1 in.; depth of upper between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 80 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; four boilers, horizontal return tubes; 14 furnaces.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MEMPHIS.
Length, 227 feet; breadth, 30 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; two English vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 45 inches; stroke, 36 inches; two horizontal tubular boilers and six furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER SWEET BRIAR.
Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6; depth of hold, 10 feet. One vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches. One flue and return tubular boiler; stroke, 30 inches; 2 furnaces.

PROPELLER CLINTON.
Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8; depth, 6 feet. One vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches. One flue boiler; 2 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO.
Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COM. HULL.
Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 9 feet; 1 boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKON.
Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 1 beam engine; 1 boiler.

SCHOONER GEO. MANGHAM.
Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 5 inches.

SCREW STEAMER QUEEN.
Length, 168 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; stroke, 42 inches; 1 vertical engine, 1 boiler, with 3 furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.
Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUG HYDREANGEA.
Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One engine, one boiler, two furnaces.

SCREW TUG CATALPA.
Length, 105 feet 3 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One vertical engine, one boiler, two furnaces.

BARK ARTHUR.
Length, 133 feet; breadth, 31 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 3 inches, and depth between decks, 6 feet 10 inches.

SCHOONER KITTATINNY.
Length, 129 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches.

THREE-MASTED SCHOONER J. S. CHAMBERS.
Length, 124 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth, 12 feet 2 inches.

SCHOONER RACER.
Length, 105 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmon Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, fiv (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 i ches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Ca five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DIVISION OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 11, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., I will sell at public auction at my warehouse, No. 154 North Second-st., in the city of St. Louis, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

27,000 ARMY GREAT COATS,

(more or less,) of different kinds and materials, as follows, to wit: Gray satinet, gray felt, sealskin, petersham, light blue satinet and pilot cloth, all boxed in good order for shipping.

Terms: Cash on delivery, U. S. funds. Each successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the amount of his purchase at time of sale.
R. S. HART Captain and A. Q. M.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
STEAM TUGS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, immediately after the government sale of vessels, on board, at the foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn:

The Philadelphia-built tugs GEN. McCLELLAN, length 88 feet, beam 19 feet, depth 7½ feet, engine 24 by 26 inch cylinder, "low pressure," frame well salted and just been thoroughly repaired; well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Also, the JAMES A. WRIGHT, length 75 feet, beam 17 feet, depth 7 feet, engine 20 by 20 inch cylinder, "high pressure," in complete order; built in May, 1864, well salted, and found in anchors, chains, boats, and donkey engine.

Now lying at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where they may be examined.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salerooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.
OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, mahogany desks, counters, book case, office railing, &c. Also, a lot of second-hand and new furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining rooms. Catalogues at sale, which will be absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c.; plated ware, china, crockery and glass ware; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, at 12 o'clock, 12 carved rosewood pianos, of exquisite tone and fine finish. Also, in front of store, a phaeton rockaway, in good running order.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK, within the store No. 115 Pearl-st.,
For account of whom it may concern,
THE HAMBURG BARK ALSTERDAM.
The above vessel was condemned, and will be sold as she now lies at the North Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE—AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 26, on the premises, 1½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, on Harlem Railroad, a first-class farm of about 120 acres, with one of the best water-powers in the country. The water can be used twice in five rods, with a fall of 14 to 18 feet. Large dwelling-house and plenty of out-buildings. The farm is strictly first-class, and will make a splendid country seat for a gentleman. Water-power well worthy the attention of manufacturers; come and see.
WM. A. SEAMAN, Executor.
BEDFORD, Sept. 10, 1865.

GEORGE STARR, Auctioneer.
BEEF CATTLE AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at public auction, at Bull's Head, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., 36 good fat beef cattle, on government account. Payment to be made at the time and place of sale, in government funds.

AUCTION SALES.

ST. LOUIS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
CENTRAL LOTS,
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND CASS AVS.,
MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865.

We will sell on the premises on the day above-mentioned, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., ONE HUNDRED AND TEN LOTS fronting on
FRANKLIN-AV.,
THOMAS,
DIVISION,
EASTON,
VINEYARD and
WEBSTER STS.

This property has for the past four years been occupied by the government for corral purposes. Selected on account of its central locality, joining Stoddard addition on the west and surrounded by improvements.

Franklin-av. horse cars running along the property. The lots have a front of thirty feet each. The title is perfect and guaranteed. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years; six per cent. interest. Ten dollars required on bidding off each lot.
BELT & PRIEST,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 41 Chestnut-st.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER VASES, &c., &c.,
just imported from Italy by
F. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, and FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the finest and most costly collection of Italian marble and alabaster statuary ever offered in this city, comprising in part 30 statuary carrara marble figures and groups, executed in Florence and other parts of Italy by eminent living artists. Carrara marble groups and vases, for gardens; marble pedestals of various patterns and sizes for busts or statues; Florentine Mosaic tables, tazzos, &c., &c. About 50 new groups and figures of pure white Italian alabaster, including many of most popular subjects, viz.: Highland Mary, Three Graves, Greek Slave, Dancing Girls of Canovia, Birth of Venus, Shakespeare, Milton, &c., &c.: marble vases and card receivers of all sizes, of Roman, Gothic, Grecian, Florentine and other ancient styles. Groups of animals, and a great variety of articles.

The goods will be on exhibition with descriptive catalouges on Tuesday, 26th and Wednesday, 27th.

This collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of art, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine it.

The goods can be packed to send safely to any part of the world. Sale positive.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.

The following property, saved from the fire at Coe's Bonded Warehouses, on Cherry, East and Water sts., New-York, will be sold at public auction, by
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Sale to commence SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1865,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
ON THE GROUND, and to be continued every day at the same hour, until all is sold:
4,000 bales of rags.
3,000 bales of gunny-cloth.
2,000 bales of hemp.
600 bales of cotton.
500 bales of wool.
8,000 bags of sugar.
400 tons Russian junk.
100,000 hides.
And such other property as may be saved.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
4,500 BALES UPLAND
and
3,500 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON,
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled Messrs. Easton & Co. Samples can be seen at their off three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house thr days before the sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
U. S. COTTON SALE.
John H. Draper & Co.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton agent.
1,500 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE AT AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1865.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Government Cattle-yard, in Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., about 1,500 head of beef and stock cattle.
Conditions of sale made known before the sale.
Terms cash in government funds.
G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., Opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire stock of the extensive general retail store of T. B. Crippen & Co., of Staten Island, who are declining business, removed for convenience of purchaser, comprising a general assortment of groceries, hardware, dry goods, millinery goods, drugs, paints, boots and shoes, farming and garden utensils; together with everything pertaining to the business of an extensive country store. The sale will be positive and entirely without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood piano, lace curtains, French plate mirrors, pictures, bedding, &c.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 Greene-st., near Bleecker, the entire furniture of the house, embracing every kind and description of really good furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut; also, rich carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, bedroom and basement furniture, quilts, blankets, sheets, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale will be peremptory and without reserve.

R. R. ROLLIN, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 438 Canal-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 438 Canal-st., a large variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, 500 blankets and sheets, 50 knit jackets, linen druggets, bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, parlor and cottage suites, wardrobes, tables, chairs, sofas, couches, 4 cook ranges, China, glass and silver-plated ware; various other goods too numerous to mention.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 12 o'clock, within the store:
500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.
2 cases Smyrna Figs.
30 boxes Prunes.
700 packages Malaga Raisins.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President,
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

$26,500.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat with farm, containing 80 acres of choice arable land, in a high state of cultivation, together with heavy crop of hay, oats, potatoes, corn, &c., &c., (excepting the tobacco.) All stock consisting of three horses, eight head of cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., &c.; carriage, wagons, farming utensils, machinery and tools of the most approved kind and in great variety; situated in Hudson County, New-Jersey, six miles from Hoboken, and twenty minutes by railroad from Jersey-City, and within a few minutes' walk (through a fine avenue, on each side of which are planted ornamental shade trees,) of the depot of the Northern Railway.

The mansion is large and replete with every convenience, being 40 feet square, two stories and basement, with spacious piazza; the parlors are elegant, marble mantels, high ceilings, frescoed, &c., &c.

The out buildings are large and numerous, in perfect order, and arranged in the most convenient manner for the work on the place.

The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of choice fruit-trees, in good condition.

The climate is mild, early and very healthy. A rare opportunity is offered to secure an elegant home.

The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in part for city property. Apply to
RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE country seat, with 125 acres of land, in Columbia County, 4¾ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Oak Hill. The dwelling is large, and is complete for Summer or Winter use, and in perfect order; containing 18 to 20 rooms. The place is in the best condition and well fruited—the grounds mostly in grass. Lawn in front beautifully shaded. View of the Catskill Mountains on the east and inland very fine. Climate dry and healthy. The place is in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Johnson and Henry Livingston, and is a delightful residence for any party seeking retirement and a healthy and pleasant residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, OR MORE if required, in Union county, New-Jersey, within 20 miles of Jersey City ferry. The same is under a good state of cultivation, is well adapted for grazing or dairy farming; has a large dwelling and two small cottages for farm hands, two barns, henery, grainery, wagon-house, &c.; two small orchards; also fruit trees of various kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Stock and farming implements, together with the farm, will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame house filled in with brick, 40x50 feet; two stories and attic; gas and Ridgewood water throughout; furnace and all modern improvements; hot and cold grapery, conservatory and forcing house, large and small fruits in great variety and quantity, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c., with twenty-six lots (about 1¾ acres of land,) fronting on three avenues. Apply on the premises, or to A. E. NOBLE, No. 13 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 20 TO 80 acres excellent land, with good buildings, on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands; an admirable location for health, security, convenience and good neighborhood; plenty of fruit, ornamental and shade trees, durable springs, handsome grove, beautiful river views; railroad depot, churches, stores, post-office, &c., within a mile; splendid building sites on the place; no unpleasant boundaries. For further information address J. B. HALL, merchant, No. 7 Park-place.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, WITH OR WITHout the furniture, a very desirable residence, nearly new, delightfully located, with all modern conveniences; has stable, fine garden, choice fruit, &c. If not sold by Nov. 1, will be rented for 18 months, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to T. ASTLEY ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-Yrok.

THE FINEST COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND—Situated at Jamaica, nine miles from this city; the house has bath-rooms, closets and water all through; green-house, graperies, &c., &c.; view of the house can be seen by applying to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, A factory and lands, well located; the buildings are nearly new, and would answer well for a woolen mill; also steam-engine and other machinery.
For particulars inquire at No. 199 Water-st., corner of Fulton. JOHN A. STEINHÆUSER.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—FOR sale, the large three-story, high basement, 25-foot residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., in complete order, all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, No. 23 University-place; size 27 by 80 feet; the purchaser can have the privilege of using the furniture (which is of a costly and elegant description) during the coming Winter. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. For permit, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM in Westchester County, 35 acres, one-half mile from Harlem Railroad Depot, about 25 miles from city; good house and carriage-house; will take improved city property, or good paying bonds, or stock. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS THREE VERY desirable cottage houses Nos. 76, 78, 80, 112th-st., near 3d-av.; price $3,500; two lots of ground on the north side 143d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; and one lot on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

$16,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone house, neat order, 35th-st., (Murray Hill;) furnished if desired; others, furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $10,000 to $100,000; immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS ON THE FIFTH AVENUE, IN front of the Park; also, lots on the 5th-av. south of the Central Park. For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with immediate possession.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

CHOICE VARIETY OF FARMS AND country residences for sale, in every location, from 4 to 300 acres, from 10 to 50 miles from New-York, at prices to suit purchasers, from $4,000 and upwards, by A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND ELEgant dwellings at $1,200 to $9,000; 700 lots $150 to $350; cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., A handsome brown-stone house, for $10,000. Possession 1st of May, and perhaps at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TAPPANTOWN, N. Y., THIRTY acres of land, with good dwelling-house, barn, carriage and outhouses; variety of fruits, and good garden. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 155 Lex-av. Modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL SITUATED houses and lots on Murray Hill.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, 30 FIRST-CLASS houses, located on Oxford, Portland, Carlton, Adelphi, Greene, Clinton and Gates avs.; possession before Nov. 1.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 86 ACRES, GALWAY village, Saratoga County, N. Y., under a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered; good farm buildings; choice fruit. Address J. S. DAVIS, Galway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—PRODUCTIVE FARM, 213 ACRES, buildings complete, 3,000 peach trees. The present owner has made a fortune from this farm. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE houses, in first-class localities, for sale by BAKER & CO., Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

LOTS ON THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH avs., above the Central Park, for sale by
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS dwellings, desirably located; with possession. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CLINTON-st., only $3,500; also, one in Brooklyn, $5,000; and one $7,000; also, cheap farms. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AV. and No. 192 East 24th-st.—I am now ready to make engagements with families for the Fall and Winter; parlors enlarged and main house refurnished.
WM. H. SELKIRK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers. Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—SECOND-HAND.—FOUR COUPE rockaways, 1 doctor's phaeton, 1 four-seat phaeton, 1 six-seat brett, 1 cabriola, 2 four-seat wagons: also 300 new carriages and harness, at reduced prices.
JOHN C. HAM,
No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT RAvenswood, on Long Island, and possession given immediately. The house has eight room on first floor; has annexed from one to two acres of ground; has abundance of water, with garden, shrubbery, and hot-houses, in good order. Address J. W. E., Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—Pleasantly situated in the centre of the village, nicely furnished, convenient to schools, churches and depot. Good barn and stable. Apply to S. C. LYNES, Jr., Comptroller's office, New-York; or to depot agent, Fairfield.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, ON THE 5TH-av., near 32d-st., a first-class, extra-large, elegantly-furnished house, with stable attached, to rent to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month, Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of well-furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; house first-class and near the principal up-town hotels.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 12 NINTH-street, to let, to a small private family only. Can be seen by permit from ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to let; front parlor and large bedroom, suitable for two single gentlemen, at No. 12 West 4th-st.

AT NO. 29 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, without meals, to gentlemen only.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A three-story brick or stone house, within a short distance of Cuyler's Church, Brooklyn; also one in Livingston, Schermerhorn or State-st., between Court and Powers.
W. W. COLBRON, No. 897 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, or in the country, within one hours' ride of Wall-st., two houses; must be in good condition and neighborhood, with immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and price, B. and L., Box No. 1,494 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A pleasant furnished house on Brooklyn Heights, from Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 to May 1: might rent for a longer period if desired. Address, with particulars, WM. W. THOMAS, Box No. 2,439 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished house, between 14th and 30th sts., for six or twelve months. References exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., G., Box No. 4,634 Post-office, one week.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted for the Winter; must be in a good location; near 5th-av. preferred; a liberal price will be given. Address or apply to P. L., Jr., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

POWER AND ROOM WANTED—ABOUT 5,000 square feet, with five or six-horse power, below Canal-st.; business clean, no fire used. Address Box No. 5,333 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Dr. J. T. ROBINSON, so noted in the Western States for the entire success that has attended his practice for 21 years in the thorough cure of Cancer, Tumor, Scrofula, and private disease without knife or caustic, is permanently located in this city. Has living testimony to convince all. Terms: No cure, no pay. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M. No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY	Oct. 13
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class,
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's steamer HELVETIA, PREWSE Master, for Liverpool, will sail from the Company's wharf, Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION,
Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN	SATURDAY,	Sept. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY,	Sept. 23
ERIN	SATURDAY,	Sept. 30
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY,	Oct. 7

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Sept. 23
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 27
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND THE IRISH PORTS.

HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 7

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDESDAY, Sept. 27. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, October 7th, SATURDAY, November 5th.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Post-office.
An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The new steamships

GULF CITY	Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM	Capt. —— ——.
VICKSBURGH	Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA	Capt. JOSEPH DENTY.
E. C. KNIGHT	Capt. S. MORRIS.
GENERAL CUSTER	Capt. C. C. ROSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.
The fast steamship
GULF STREAM
Will receive cargo on
MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
At Pier No. 23, E. R., and sail
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:

AMERICA	LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO	HOLMES, Commander.

THE
AMERICA
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
New side wheel steamship RALEIGH leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.—The new and first-class steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, 1865. For freight or passage, apply to
L. WIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah: HUNTER & GAMMELL.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. J. JONES, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
WEEKLY LINE.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ATLANTA, Capt. WILLIAMS, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accommodations on this splendid ship are unsurpassed. Passage, with choice state-room, $50.
Freight at the lowest rates.
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new A1 steamship TONAWANDA,
JACOB TEAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
THORN & TOBIAS, Agents,
No. 144 Cedar-st., corner West-st.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The splendid A 1 steamship WILLIAM P. CLYDE JAMES S. ROBBINS, commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on her regular day. Superior accommodations for passengers; agents at Wilmington—Bradley & Woehler. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN'L SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 23d Sept., at 6 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2	NEW-YORK	TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)		
Oct. 16	OCEAN QUEEN	SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)		

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST. Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE ESTABLISHED in any city or large town West, South or East; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate, in any city but New-York, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED in the Brokerage business, (Government Securities;) office already established in a good location, and everything in working order. First-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,593 Post-office.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—FOR sale, a money-making business; a monopoly. Call and see something that will pay.
VAN GAASBECK BROS., No. 421 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL YARD WITH FIXTURES COMplete for sale at a bargain; location one of the best in the city; and now doing a good cash business. Apply at No. 572 Washington-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
Original letters from Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and other distinguished personages prove the identity of this historical relic.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The remarkable curiosity
A LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
ANOTHER NEW SPECTRAL DRAMA.
SADAK AND KALASRADE;
OR, THE WATERS OF OBLIVION.
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW.
BULL-FROG DANCE............MASTER TIMOTHY
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

RAVEL MATINEES—NIBLO'S GARDEN—FIRST OF THE SERIES,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager.......................................George Wood
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Wood has great satisfaction in being able to announce that owing to Mr. F. S. Chanfrau's generous courtesy in postponing his engagement, he has been enabled to enter into arrangements with the
JUSTLY RENOWNED GREAT ARTISTE
MADAME CELESTE,
MADAME CELESTE,
late directress of the Adelphi Theatre, and lessee and manageress of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, London, most positively limited to
FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES,
FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
when she will appear in a new drama of powerful domestic and social interest, partly adapted and altered from the French piece of "La Fireuse de Cartes," by Stirling Coyne, Esq., in three acts and a prologue, entitled the
WOMAN
IN
RED,
WOMAN IN RED,
in which she will impersonate
THREE CHARACTERS,
THREE CHARACTERS,
MIRIAM—(the wife of Reuben, the Jew,)
RUDIGA—(the woman in red,) and the
COUNTESS MONTALBA,
pronounced by the press of Great Britain to be a performance unequaled in the annals of dramatic art.
The drama will be presented with every attention to its details, under the immediate direction of the
GREAT ARTISTE HERSELF.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"The new drama, 'The Woman in Red,' was listened to from first to last with attention. Mme. Celeste, who was received with enthusiastic applause, appeared in the character of a Jewess, and it really seemed as if the part had been written expressly for her.

In the first scene her only child has been stolen during her absence, and if anything could have silenced the boisterous occupants of the pit and gallery, it would have been the powerful and impressive manner in which Mme Celeste portrayed the agony of the unhappy mother on discovering her loss. It was Jewish in its intensity. The piece abounds in points and striking situations, which give the accomplished actress an opportunity of displaying her talents to the best advantage. Almost every phase of maternal feeling is represented by turns with a truth and distinctness which one seldom sees equaled now-a-days, and it is difficult to say when Mme. Celeste is most to be admired; whether when plunged in the depth of misery and despair by the theft of her child, or when elated with joy on recovering her lost treasure after the lapse of many years. She was called before the curtain at the end of every act, and at the close of the piece was half covered with bouquets."—*London Times, March 29, 1865.*

"Madame Celeste stands at the head of the romantic school, far in advance of rivals and imitators; her acting being characterized not only by intense emotion, always so powerful in its effect upon an audience, but also by a refinement of skill and expression whereby it is elevated to a poetical height, which less intellectual artists fail to reach. The return of Madame Celeste to the London stage is a welcome circumstance, and an immense audience was attracted by her name on Monday night. The house was crammed from floor to ceiling, and in less than ten minutes after the doors were opened, every seat—nay, every inch of standing ground—was occupied, and as many people were left outside as would have filled the building over again."—*London News of the World, April 2.*

"The burden of this piece rests chiefly on the shoulders of Madame Celeste, who sustained it in that powerful yet refined manner, never overstepping the limits of good taste, which has won her golden opinions, not merely from the 'general,' but the 'judicious public,' and so high was the gratification of the audience, that she had to appear at the end of each act in acknowledgment of their enthusiastic applause."—*London Weekly Dispatch, April 3.*

"'The Woman in Red,' to sum up, is the most attractive of melodramas, and should be seen so long as Mme. Celeste is spared to act its heroine. For though it may be a happily conceived and well constructed play, there can be only one 'Woman in Red' in our time."—*London Morning Post, March 29.*

"Sterling Coyne has displayed all the tact and talent of a veteran dramatist in the happy manner in which he has suited Madame Celeste with a character fitted to display to great advantage her vigorous declamation, genuine pathos, and inimitable power of pantomime."—*London Daily Telegraph, March 29.*

The box-sheet is now open for the securing of seats for
MADAME CELESTE'S NIGHTS,
and the public is respectfully informed that the opportunity is afforded to abate the nuisance of ticket-venders and speculators, who infest the sidewalks or outer doors of the theatre, by engaging places during the day, between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock, when the box-office is open for the especial purpose.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN—PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that his second week of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS,
will commence on
MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865,
when an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be performed, which will be repeated every evening during the week.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Pond's, No. 542 Broadway, and Root and Anthony's.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,
HERRMANN'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF
THE RAVELS.
NIBLO'S, 2 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
now held at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MR. BIERSTADTS PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—This magnificent picture is now on exhibition for the last time in this city. Fine Art Gallery No. 625 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT
FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR SAUGERTIES,
Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.
Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Ag't,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BATEMAN CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
MLLE. PAREPA'S LAST NIGHTS.
This WONDERFUL ARTIST, whose performances have literally TAKEN the PEOPLE by STORM, and called forth the UNQUALIFIED PRAISE alike of the AMATEUR, the PROFESSOR and the CRITIC, will appear
ONLY TWO NIGHTS MORE
in this city prior to her engagements in the Eastern States.
AT IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 22 and 23,
MLLE. EUPHROSYNE PAREPA.
"Ocean, thou mighty waste,"
"Il Baccio," or "The Kiss,"
"Savourneen Dirlish," "Sing, Birdie Sing,"
and other gems that have delighted two continents.
Herr CARL ROSA,
the distinguished and eminent violinist, will also make his temporary adieu.
Mr. ED. DANNREUTHER,
the highly-gifted and successful American pianist, will appear, of course for the last two evenings.
THEODORE THOMAS and a full orchestra.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For reserved seats apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.; Schuberth's music-store, No. 826 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock.

GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
NIBLO'S, TO-MORROW, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.
I have entered into an agreement with the eminent dramatic author, Mr. Tom Taylor, by which I am to receive advance copies of all his new plays. I respectfully warn the public and managers of theatres, that the copies of those pieces announced for sale by agents and others are merely GARBLED AND ABSURD IMITATIONS, hastily written off (after the plays themselves have been seen in London) for speedy transmission to America. This abominable system of imposition has become so general, that I deem it due to the public, to managers and to myself to expose it. True copies of Mr. Taylor's new plays can only be obtained from me.
LESTER WALLACK.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
entitled
THE SERF.
The play will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, Incidental Music, and the following eminent artists will appear: Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Mary Barrett.
IN PREPARATION,
A FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
by Colley Cibber, revised and altered for the present stage,
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
AND
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY.
Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY.
Doors open ½ past 7. Begins ¼ to 8.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
THE HOUSE NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
to witness the unapproachable
RAVELS
AND COMPANY.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, 1865,
GODENSKI.
First time in several years.
A TRIO OF COMICALITY IN THE SAME PIECE!!!
GABRIEL RAVEL
AS THE DRUNKEN CONSCRIPT.
YOUNG AMERICA
(First time in this city) AS GODENSKI.
ANTOINE RAVEL
AS STANILAS, AN OLD SOLDIER.
The piece concluding with a
GRAND SKATING SCENE,
BY YOUNG AMERICA
AND THE WHOLE COMPANY.
THE ALCHYMIST,
A NEW
GRAND BALLET,
Having been received with distinguished approbation, will be repeated this evening, with
Signorina PEPITA, Mons. VAN HAMME,
Mlles. Vaudris, Marzetti, Desiree; Mons. Mathieu, Garcia, Schmidt, and the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY, (six in number.)
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and the dramatic company
IN THE COMIC INTERLUDE.
Leader of orchestra..................Mons. Romainville
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
THREE SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
SATURDAY NIGHT A GREAT BILL.
In preparation—BIANCO.
Prices of admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
REIGN OF MERRIMENT.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
Every evening,
as
MAJOR DE BOOTS
in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
and
TOODLES.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
HEARTY APPLAUSE.
Notwithstanding the fact that the joint number of times that Mr. Clarke has performed the above characters in New-York reaches already
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NIGHTS,
THE PUBLIC STILL DEMAND
the special bill of
INEXHAUSTIBLE HUMOR,
Which has caused more real enjoyment than any selection in the dramatic world.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COR. BROOME-ST.
FAREWELL
FAREWELL
to the supremely great artistes,
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
FRIDAY, Sept. 22...............LAST APPEARANCE
A GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
RICHARD III.,
RICHARD III.,
so enthusiastically received on Monday last.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING
RICHELIEU,
supported by Mr. B. Fairclough.
MONDAY, Sept. 25, the great artiste,
MME. CELESTE,
will appear in her great drama of the
WOMAN IN RED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR...............................MAX MARETZEK.
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
First appearance in America of the new Artists
SIGNOR IRFRE
AND
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
The regular opera nights of the first week are
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 30, GRAND MATINEE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
will be produced Gounod's brilliant and popular opera
FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
SIGNOR IRFRE,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
who, in order to render the cast as perfect as possible, has kindly consented to sing the comparatively small part of Valentin.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
MISS F. STOCKTON, HERR MULLER,
CONDUCTOR.....................................MAX MARETZEK.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz: The Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 543 Broadway; and Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.......BEGINS AT 8.
NEW YORK CIRCUS,
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
Director of Amusements.......................Mr. N. AUSTIN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
built expressly for and devoted to the Equestrian Drama,
has, during the recess, been entirely
REMODELED and REDECORATED THROUGHOUT,
and will open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
with the most complete array of
ARTISTIC TALENT,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
ACROBATIC and PANTOMIMIC,
EVER PRESENTED IN NEW-YORK,
in addition to
A TRULY MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES AND PONEYS.
Full particulars will be announced in future advertisements.
GRAND MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE.
HERRMANN. PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Mr. Herrmann has the honor to announce that he will give his FAREWELL
MATINEE
OF NECROMATIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission to all parts of the house 75 cents. No reserved seats. Children half price.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music and the principal hotels and music stores.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1.

THE FOURTH GRAND DETACHED Balloon voyage will take place from Prof. LOWE'S Aeronautic Amphitheatre, Central Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. Those desirous of securing seats for passage can do so by applying to Prof. LOWE, at Fifth-av. Hotel, or at the Aeronautic Amphitheatre grounds, immediately.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA, the wonderful and celebrated mammoth plant of the Amazon, in full bloom, raised at an expense of over $4,000, at Reid's floral establishment, No. 807 Broadway. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
E. BALKEY, Proprietor.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEman, by birth, education and position, with some property and residing in this city, desires to form a reciprocal attachment with a prepossessing and congenial lady, between 23 and 35, of wealth and respectability, in view of matrimony. This card is truthful and sincere; address likewise, C. W. B., New-York City Post-office.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All men marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON has returned and will administer the gas in person for the extraction of teeth, guaranteeing entire freedom from pain. We have had over 6,000 patients, without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Grand Exhibition of Millinery and Other Things.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN BONNETS.

Downfall of the "Waterfall" and Inauguration of the "Empire."

NEW DRESSES AND NEW HEAD-DRESSES.

Walking Costumes—Visiting Costumes—Novelties in Cloaks, Children's Clothing, &c.

New-York has wonderful resources, there is no doubt of that, we scarcely noticed a diminution in the tide of wealth, and fashion, which pours its swift current, through its streets, and thoroughfares, and into its merchant palaces, during the just closed war, but now that it is over, now that the sword is turned into a plough-share, and the spears into yard-sticks, we feel the inspiration of a new life, and more abundant vitality, through all its veins, and find everywhere the indications of a new reign of peace, and abundant prosperity.

The high prices, to be sure, give employment to a large army of grumblers, but they do not prevent those who have anything to sell from finding plenty of purchasers. The hotels swarm with visitors, the large fashion establishments with eager sight-seers and lavish buyers, many of whom come from the South, and wish to make up for the enforced economy and deprivations of the past four years.

Of course, to such everything seems new, fresh and attractive; and in addition to this, the changes which have recently taken place in the world of dress and fashion have been so complete and revolutionary, that the styles of four years ago are scarcely less *outre* to-day, than those of a hundred years ago. In fact they are less so, for the very highest fashion of the present time reproduces those same styles in all their ugliness and deformity; and at the wave of the imperious wand, we are ready to drop our prejudices, and give in our allegiance as dutiful and loyal subjects should.

Moreover, there is a glamour in the bright colors and glittering ornaments, which have become the rage, that hardly the sternest philosophy can resist, and which has a magical fascination for those whose eyes have lately rested only on the coarse gray of useful but inelegant homespun.

MILLINERY.

Whatever the fashion, the semi-annual opening of millinery is always an interesting event. Women of all classes never fail, to the day of their death, to be susceptible and easily excited on the subject of bonnets. Last year the business was, in milliners' phrase, "cut up." The pretty *Fanchon*, or waterfall bonnet, was so easy to put together that everybody made their own. Even the great ladies bought materials and put them in the hands of their maids and seamstresses, who, at a comparatively trifling cost, were able to make them twenty-five or thirty bonnets—that is to say, a bonnet for every dress.

This was the cause of serious uneasiness on the part of the milliners, who met in solemn conclave, and determined to put a stop to this state of things; to have their sanctuaries invaded, their secrets stolen, and their occupation taken away in that style, was not to be thought of.

One of them, a genius, whose name ought to be handed down to posterity, came to the rescue; she promised to produce a bonnet whose singularity and unapproachable "style" should commend it to favor, and at the same time exclude all possibility of its being copied by the vulgar. The *Empire* was the inspiration, the crowning result of the artistes' efforts; its achievements we need not record; they have already passed into history.

THE "EMPIRE."

But it must not be supposed that all the bonnets with crowns and straight capes, which were exhibited yesterday, are the genuine *Empire*; very far from that. The most of them are mere abortions, stupid efforts to modify, and make it "pretty." The original *Empire* is *not* pretty, it does not pretend to be pretty, but it has the air *rococo* and *distingué*, and is what our Western cousins would call *cute*.

Imagine a small, old-fashioned gypsey hat, with a satin ribbon passed straight across the round brim and tied down under the chin, a narrow, stiff cape, rounding out slightly from the bottom of the crown, and a long narrow veil hanging in a string from one side—that is the *Empire*, as different as possible from the nondescripts which bear the name, and in rich white, or pink velvet, with a border composed of fine leaves of rich blonde; a little trimming on one side of superb ostrich tips, long narrow ends of ribbon to tie behind under the cape, and the funny brim perked up all round, it is undoubtedly "cute," and so defiantly ugly, yet stylish and aristocratic, that one could adopt it unhesitatingly for its very oddity, and perfect scorn of all preconceived notions.

We have seen only one real *Empire* bonnet this season, and that was obtained by Mme. NATHALIE TILMAN, of No. 147 Ninth-street, from the court milliner in Paris, as a personal favor. The styles of this distinguished artiste are always considered the best authority, and this season comprise so many novelties that we have great pleasure in indicating them to our readers.

One of white uncut velvet was ornamented with three ostrich plumes, two on the top of the crown and one across the front of the brim. The latter had a gold bar, set with small pearls, placed down the centre, and formed altogether a most elegant face trimming.

Another of green velvet, was ornamented principally with a veil of black tulle, spangled with gold, which was laid in folds, and fastened on one side with a rich and novel gold ornament. The brides, or strings were edged with narrow gold lace, on one side only.

A charming bonnet for October, was composed of steel-colored crape, whith a scarf of velvet of the same shade, forming a puff on the top of the brim, and descends down over the crown and below the little cape, to which it is fastened by heavy chains and ornaments of steel. The same design in steel is repeated across the front, which is shaded by the veil, which forms a conspicuous part of the decoration of all the new bonnets.

The ornaments of all kinds are sufficient to set up all our republican queens as first-class members of any order of nobility. The jeweled diadem which constitutes the "Empire" head-dress, is as magnificent in appearance as that which, on grand occasions, crowns the fair brow of the beautiful EUGENIE. The *Empire* belt matches in splendor, while the most curious devices in gold, silver and steal abound, and fairly bewilder the imagination, in trying to discover their uses.

The finer qualities of these ornaments are very original in design, beautiful and artistic in workmanship, and do not easily tarnish, having a rich finish of pure metal; but the paltry imitations with which the market is flooded are tawdry in the extreme, and would disgrace a mock auction shop.

A stylish novelty in round hats bears the name of the *Garde Francais*, only a very few have yet been received, but they have been eagerly seized by some of the most distinguished leaders of fashion in this and from other cities. The shape is three cornered, the material sometimes black velvet, with gold ornaments, and black and gold feathers, or blue velvet, with silver ornaments, and blue and white feathers.

It is the first time that we have had round hats for Winter wear, except for children; and the idea seems to be very well received.

Another shape, which is happily described as a soup-plate turned upside down, is called the "Mercury," or French "Derby." It is made of white, or black felt, and trimmed with a long scarf of blue, green, or coral-colored lisse, which is twisted around the crown, and hangs down behind, in two long, wide ends. Pretty ornaments of gold or steel are added, and one end of the veil is brought round, carried across the face, and fastened on the side with an arrow, as a veil. It is pretty to look at, but without the veil, not becoming.

The Turban or "Tudor" hat, which is always becoming, is exhibited in a variety of styles.

A great deal of care is bestowed upon the ornaments for round hats, the selectiion and arrangement of feathers for bands and for the tufts in front, which have had and continue to have such a vogue. Bands composed of bright peacocks and argus feathers are the result of these efforts, with small tropical birds of beautiful plumage for the front or side.

Bonnets for coming wear are somewhat problematical, and there is likely to be a diversity. The prettiest and most graceful are made of fine white or black tulle, spotted with fine steel or gold, and retain the *Fanchon* shape.

There are others made of pink or blue crape, in folds, or lightly puffed, and caught down with small pearl or crystal beads, the back, instead of a crown, having a rich fall of marabout fringe, dusted with gold or crystal. These do not crush the curls behind, and are so graceful and becoming that we cannot but believe they will be preferred to the *Empire* shape, for very dressy occasions.

Madame BARRONNE, of No. 725 Broadway, exhibited a handsome bonnet in a new material—white "basket" satin. It is very rich, and somewhat heavy in appearance, and is necessarily, therefore, made plain upon the foundation. The high "Normandy" crown was surrounded with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, tied behind with bow, and ends of white satin ribbon.

A very stylish bonnet at this establishment had a brim composed of black velvet and high crown, and pointed cape of maize-colored satin. On the centre of the crown, a band of black barbe lace was tied in a bow, the ends descending upon the curtain. Jet and gold ornaments.

For what is called the *demi-saison*, there are bonnets of crystalized straw and chip, apparently covered with gold-dust, which looks very well in the hand, but have a common and vulgar look upon the head. Much more elegant and lady-like are the bonnets of fine English or Belgian straw, delicately embroidered round the edge in black *crochet* stitch, and trimmed with black velvet flowers, with white centres.

The *Marie Stuart* is inevitable; no matter what the fashion, that is sure to turn up under some name or other. This year it is the "Queen Mary" that comes to us with the well-known depressed and pointed brim, retreating sides and soft low crown. Very pretty and coquettish it looks; all the more so from the contrast with the turned-up nose of the aristocratic, but ugly, *Empire*. Yet, though many admire it, none buy it or wear it. By general consent, it seems to be left sacred to the unfortunate queen whose name it bears.

VAILS AND HEAD-DRESSES.

Vails have become, all at once, very important items. The little "mask" vails, which suited so well the round hats, and waterfall bonnets have been thrown aside, and long vails of tulle, dotted with gold or steel, substituted. The vail is an indispensable of the *Empire* bonnet, and the assistance of a first-class artiste is required in the proper disposition of it, at any rate, for the first time.

These brightly spotted vails are very becoming to the face, and their graceful arrangement does much to soften the asperity of the bonnet.

In head-dresses a complete change has taken place, consequent upon the new method of arranging the hair. Puffs have given place to short curls, and "Greek" or plain gold *antique* bands, which can be bought to fit the head, and are simply fastened with a bow, and long ends of narrow ribbon or velvet, fastened low at the side.

Some of these bands are fringed with small gold coins, others are set with pearls, but the perfectly plain are considered the most *distingué*, and the most appropriate for the style. Behind, the hair is worn in curls, or braided in flat loops, with which the *Empire* bonnet can be worn. A braided coronet is also frequently worn in front of the head, sometimes with and sometimes without curls.

Another style of head dress can be worn with the hair puffed in front and curled behind. This is the "Egyptian." It is square across the front and back, with sides slightly rounded up, so as to fit over the puffs. It is composed of a velvet band, ornamented with beeds, and forming a star, a crescent or pendant over the forehead, and a handsome comb at the back.

Long, quaint earrings, with breastpins to match, are imported to wear with these head dresses, under the name of "Egyptian" ornaments, in contradistinction to the "Algerine," which are round, and Moorish in shape, and composed of variously colored enamels.

Bridal wreaths follow somewhat in the footsteps of their predecessors, and partake of the same revolutionary character. The wreaths are now arranged in bands, two or three, of fine white flowers, and ornamented with a cluster or *bouquet* on the front of each. There are others which form only a *bouquet*, and a long, slender branch or vine of buds, which trail down upon the shoulder to the waist.

Nets are as "well-worn" as ever. They are now so richly ornamented with beads and pearls as to constitute very handsome heed-dresses. A bandelette of ribbon or velvet, tied on the side with bow and ends, completes them, either round the head or waterfall.

Pretty, coquettish head-dresses of lace and ribbon, are now universally worn in the morning by married ladies, under the name of breakfast caps. The most stylish are composed of fine white *guipure*, or Cluny lace, and blue, pink lilac, or rose-colored ribbon. They are exceedingly becoming, and in this sort of lace, though costly at first, very economical in the end, as it can be washed and worn to the end of time, and like black guipure, always looks "real," and is always fashionable.

STREET DRESS.

A suit of some stout, handsome material, such as the "Aberdeen" winsey, for example, constitutes the most serviceable, as well as the most fashionable street dress. This excellent material is held in high esteem by ladies of the best tastes; but it is so unpretending in appearance, as hardly to satisfy the demands of the masses. Lately, however, it has been striped occasionally in silk and wool, and otherwise "improved" in appearance; though, for our part, if we wanted a mixture of silk and wool, we should prefer poplin, and would infinitely rather have our favorite "linsey woolsey" in its old, honest, serviceable dress of thread and wool.

There is no objection to fineness of texture, however, and it must be confessed that the quality of the best has very much improved with the advance in price. Goods of this kind can now be bought, a yard and a half in witdh, for dress, *paletot* and petticoat to match. The petticoat is bordered with crimson or Algerine stripes, to save the costume from an appearance of too great uniformity, and the dress skirt scolloped, and either drawn up with one of Mme. DEMOREST's imperial dress elevators, or with bands suspended from a belt round the waist.

The prettiest trimming for a scolloped skirt, is cord, or narrow flat braid, worked with steel, or jet, and put on in lines following the design of the scollops, which should be shallow and bound upon the edge with alapaca braid. The basquine is of course trimmed and finished to match.

When bands are used to raise the skirt, they also are trimmed with braid, or cord, and are finished on the end with a hook, which forms a junction with an eye placed on the under part of the skirt. If it is found desirable to cover the skirt, these bands descend upon it and form not ungraceful ornaments.

A new petticoat, to wear with black silk or poplin dresses in the street, consists of fine crimson Saxony cloth, with line stripes of black and white, running straight up and down. This is bordered round the bottom with a band of black velvet, either plain or embroidered with silk and jet, according to the taste and means of the wearer.

The fluting, which is no longer worn upon the dresses, has been removed to the petticoats, particularly those striped in black and white. The fluting is always found with braid of a color to match the dress, or the trimming upon the dress.

The skirts of street dresses have been very much trimmed during the past season, but they will be less so as the season approaches for richer and thicker materials.

It is quite certain that ladies can be no more reproached for wearing thin shoes. Walking boots are all made of kid, high upon the leg, and with thick soles, and heels which are warranted water-proof. The price ranges from six to twelve dollars per pair, according to the street they are bought in, rather than the quality.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

The diversity in cloaks is about as great as it is possible to be, the close-fitting basquine and the ample burnous being the most prominent styles which have been prepared by the best houses for the Winter season.

A. T. STEWART & Co. have, indeed, a novelty, which in advance of the opening of Winter cloaks we hardly dare to mention, and shall not attempt particularly to describe, but which is so exceedingly stylish, and so exactly in harmony with the courtly fashions of the present period, that it cannot fail to take the lead of all other designs. The style is that of a Louis XV. coat, and it is made in black velvet, with a rich trimming of black guipure lace, turned back upon the coat, and crossed at regular intervals with loops of silk or ribbon. That is all that we can say of it now: for further information ladies must apply at headquarters.

A glance at various other styles disclosed a number of interesting facts. The prominent shape is the close fitting basquine, and the leading material black velvet with scarf, and *barbe* trimming of rich guipure lace and cable, and chain ornaments in silk and jet.

Some have three seams down the back, with narrow barbe lace down each seam, a fine line of jet through the centre, and the same repeated round the top of the sleeves. Others have only two seams at the back and these are covered with a similar trimming, which is carried round the bottom and up under the arms.

A charming little cloth coat, or basque, in dark purple and Humboldt blue, tricot and velour, is intended to take the place of the short sack for morning promenade wear, and for young ladies especially. Certainly they ought to be enchanted. It is a jaunty and most bewitching little invention. It is open part of the distance upon the back, and is trimmed with cable cord and pendants, which form tassels. At the back of the neck and in front, long ends of the cord are knotted together at intervals, finished with pendants, and allowed to descend far below the waist. The same style is made in tweed for the Fall season.

Another style for young ladies in Humbolt blue cloth is named the "Huntress." It is close-fitting, and girded in on the outside with a broad belt of black silk, with two short scarfs laid in plaits, and forming tabs, edged with fringe, and attached one in front and the other on one side. Bands edged with fringe are stitched on to simulate pockets, and bands also ornament the top and bottom of the sleeves.

Many of the handsomest velvet cloaks are trimmed with sable and mink fur, and cloth cloaks with black astracan and an imitation of chinchilla, which promises to be very extensively worn. On some grey tweed cloaks we noticed some beautiful embroidery patterns executed by the Grover & Baker machine, and were told that it produced effects quite equal to braiding, and superior to hand embroidery.

The burnous are principally intended for opera and carriage wraps, and are undoubted "stunners." No other word will begin to express the idea. They are principally made in plaid cloth; the colors bright and the plaid of immense size, and are ornamented with yak, or goat's hair tassels.

There are others, however, made of a soft, thick, white lamb's wool cloth, tufted with black; and still others of Algerine striped cloths, exclusively for opera wear. These last will be the prettiest novelty in opera cloaks of the season.

Apart from the India Cashmere shawls, which always retain their desirability and value, the feature of the season is the beautiful wool plaid shawls, so fine and soft in quality, so rich in color, and felicitous in combination. Paisley shawls, which are always handsome and lady-like, are also in great demand, particularly the scarlet centres, which seem just now to take the lead of the white.

The comfortable knitted breakfast shawls have become an established institution. Either white or gray are very pretty, with Algerine striped border, but many prefer the plain scarlet, or crimson, with fringe and border. Alternating blue, gold, crimson, green, and black constitutes the "Algerine" stripes, and in lines upon white or gray, they are very striking and effective.

DINNER AND EVENING DRESS.

One of the results of the high price of labor and cotton, has been to increase the demand for rich dress goods. It is noticeable that the quality of silks has very much improved, and that very few "cheap" or thin silks are sold.

The silk dress goods this season, are very rich, and beautiful. Stripes lead in the way of designs, and unwatered *moires, faille*, a corded silk, and the heavy armures, have taken the place of the plain taffettas. Some very rich black silks are embroidered by hand, in heavy self-colored sprigs, or tiny leaves, and also in gold color.

White silks for evening wear, have line stripes in black, or gold colored satin, and other new designs imported by A. T. STEWART & Co., are composed of a stripe of pink, or blue satin, and a stripe of white velvet, brocaded in colors. The cost of some of these dress patterns, is two hundred and fifty dollars, and one which is embroidered with pearls, and perfectly unique in its way, the only one probably in the country, is valued at five hundred dollars. Who among our merchant princesses, will be the fortunate owner?

A new and beautiful material for bridal dresses is known as *drap de Paris*. It has a sort of diagonal cord, with a satin finish, and is soft, thick and superbly lustrous.

A novelty in stripes consists of a narrow cashmere stripe, with an edging of white silk fringe upon a green ground. Narrow cashmere stripes are also very handsome upon gray silks, but they are more frequently seen in woolen than in silk goods.

With great taste, Mme. DEMOREST is trimming French gray and light brown Merino dresses with narrow cashmere trimming, put on in braiding patterns. Blue or green is generally the predominant color, and forms a charming contrast to the lighter shades of gray or brown.

We have seen a very rich black silk dress from this establishment made up in the gored, or *Princesse* style, and trimmed with black and gold cord. The body was low, and square, the sleeves long, the cord forming epaulittes, and a high lace chemisette completed the costume. This chemisette, by the way, was of plain net, ornamented with rows of narrow lace edging, reversed, and forming flat insertions, through the centre of which, narrow black velvet, and on the top of this a fine gold cord, was run.

Another elegant dress of blue unwatered *moire* was trimmed down the sides and round the bottom of the skirt with the new white yak fringe, simulating a tunic. This also was gored, but the body was high, the fringe forming a square *berthe*, and was fastened down the front with cut crystal buttons.

A dress of green satin was opened on the sides, and gores of satin in a lighter shade inserted, ornamented with graduating rows of rich black barb lace, put on flat, and runs through the centre, with lines of gold cord. The body was made with a vest of satin in a lighter shade, and jacket trimmed to match. The vest was fastened with gold buttons.

Skirts are still made very wide at the bottom, but narrow at the top, and high bodies are trimmed square, or in the military style—that is to say, with straps across the front. Barbe lace is very much used for this purpose, black guipure for rich silk, and mohair for mixed goods. Flat braids and gimps, worked with steel and jet, are also employed for the same purpose.

A new method of making a thin dress, designed by Mrs. WINTLE, formerly of Genin's Bazaar, now of No. 475 Broadway, has a charming effect. The breadths of a white grenadine, for example, are cut enough longer than the lengths required for the skirt to gather up and form a fullness on its lower half, which is fastened to a lining and divided into wide puffings by ruches of blue and white silk, placed lengthwise upon each breadth, as high as the lining and the fullness extends. The sleeves and the upper part of the body are puffed, and the latter trimmed square with the double silk ruching, which thus forms an ornament also for the top of the sleeves. The body is made and worn with a belt and blue and white enameled buckle.

With the round, what are called "French" waists, belts, and buckles are worn, with the pointed and basque waistes, long, wide sashes which reach nearly to the bottom of the drees, and are often richly embroidered and edged with lace or fringe.

Another pretty, and very youthful party dress made by Mrs. WINTLE, consisting of white muslin, trimmed round the bottom with two double muslin ruches. Over this was worn an Empress boddice of bright blue silk, with five long and wide sashes, rounded upon the ends, and edged with silver fringe. The top of the very low boddice was edged with blonde and fringe.

Lace forms a very important part of dinner and evening toilettes, more so than ever, since so many novelties have been introduced in the way of lace ornaments. Among these are point lace flowers, exquisitely fine, and delicate lace sashes and girdles, some lined with silk, and ornamented with large rosettes; others dotted, or embroidered with gold or steel.

The new lace coiffures and ornaments, in sets, are also extremely beautiful. There is nothing straight or monotonous about them. They are all curves and leaves, long and narrow, like columns wound about with ivy, the ends rounding and widening out, in designs which are really artistic and graceful.

The most fashionable shape for collars is the *juge*, with lappets. It can now be obtained in point lace.

The Cluny lace is a kind of guipure, much used abroad for trimming skirts, underclothing and children's garments. It is very effective and durable, and quite equal to Spanish point for large collars, which, notwithstanding all the effort made in their favor, are still confined to dowagers and old ladies of ample proportions and imposing presence, to whose style they are exceedingly well adapted.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

A fashion article is hardly complete without some reference to the children, whose clothing, if one may judge from the number of establishments devoted to them, receives a great deal of attention.

The prettiest dresses for little girls are gored, cut square in the neck, and worn with a chemisette, very like their mammas.

A very popular style, however, consists of a skirt attached to a low body, or pointed belt, and worn with a little loose, round jacket.

Another style, the latest, is called the "shepherdess" costume, and is very original. It consists of a petticoat and high Garibaldi body of red merino, or lama wool, trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet; over this is worn a skirt, and pointed boddice of silk, or poplin, in gray or dark blue, the skirt looped up at the sides, with black pendant buttons, or rosettes, so as to fully disclose the merino under-dress. A small round cloak, with a hood, is worn with this costume.

Knickerbocker suits are still the favorite style for little boys, until they arrive at the dignity of jackets, which are now cut as large and loose as a short sack. Sack overcoats, with capes, are the proper Winter over garment.

Neat fitting boots, cut high, are indispensable for boys and girls, but persons of taste will be sparing of the popular red tassals. If tassals are used as a finish at all, they should be very small, and black.

Memorial Ceremony to Gen. Schimmelfennig.

In the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library a large audience gathered last evening, to do honor to the memory of the German Gen. SCHEMMELFINNIG, who recently died from disease contracted while in the discharge of active duty in the field. Those present were mainly Germans, a large number being ladies. The proceedings were interesting and impressive in character, and were gotten up under the immediate auspices of the "Unionbund," or German Union League.

The President of the Society, on opening the solemn ceremonies, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. SCHURZ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled to honor the memory of a man who fought gloriously for liberty and justice—for the common cause of humanity—in the old fatherland as well as in his adopted country. This noble son of Germany, a citizen and a defender of the Union, now reposes in the soil of the great republic, hallowed by the blood of thousands of heroes. We, adopted citizens, have laid him in his last American home as a testimony, as a holy pledge of our devotedness and of our love for the Union. Of all the offerings made by the nation for the salvation of the republic, none is purer and nobler than our departed brother. SCHIMMELFENNIG, by birth and education destined to be a soldier of royalty, was already in his native country, with full consciousness and of his own free choice, a combatant for the cause of the people. With the same elevation of thought, with the same devotedness he drew his sword in his new home, when the enemies of liberty and human rights challenged us to the conflict. What he did as a soldier on the battle-field was but the realization of what he, the profound thinker, the warm friend of humanity, had long ago contemplated as the goal of his life. Neither accident, nor vain ambition, nor thoughtless impetuosity of youth, led him to the scene of war. He became a soldier of the republic, because as a citizen he wished to do his duty—because as a man, in the great meaning of that word, he wished to accomplish his mission. In the gigantic struggle which the republic had to undertake for its salvation and for the future of the whole human race, SCHIMMELFENNIG found the place for which his lofty soul had always been longing. And destiny rewarded magnificently his noble aspirations. He, the scion of the old European nobility, but by conviction and choice soldier of the people, in the name of the Union and of human rights, led the free, the armed, the victorious negroes into that city, which had been the cradle of treason and of a barbarous tyranny.

If we now mourn over the premature loss of a citizen so devoted to the republic and to the cause of freedom and justice, if we grieve bitterly over the loss of a beloved friend, we find consolation in the thought that his life, although short, has been rich in noble sentiments, in great deeds.

The name of SCHIMMELFENNIG will shine in history as a symbol of the fraternity of the human race. His name will recall the great meaning of the war of the Union against the rebellion. The battle fought by the Republic, was the first holy battle of all nations for the eternal rights of humanity. And for this combat there rose a host such as was never known before in history, an army of the people, composed of the representatives of almost all the civilized nations. The French, the Italian, the Irish, the Polish, the Hungarian, the Swiss and our German flag unfurled—over all floated the folds of the starry banner of the Union, whose motto "E Pluribus Unum" then shone in its full meaning.

To have staked, to have lost his life under such a banner and for such a cause, is a reward, a glory, that no words can express as well as the deeds of the departed.

I cannot better embody the spirit of this funeral ceremony than by quoting the sublime words which our martyr President spoke at the consecration of the cemetery of Gettysburgh.

"The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

These noble words of patriotism and true statesmanship from that leader, whom we miss so much, shall be to-day, shall be forever our motto in the combat, which is not yet ended!

Dr. SCHURZ's eloquent address was listened to with the deepest attention.

Letters were read from Gen. HOOKER and Gen. SIGEL, expressing their regrets at not being able to be present at the meeting, both letters speaking in the highest terms of the worth and services of the gallant and departed hero, to whose memory they had met to pay tribute.

The Arion Glee Club sang an original anthem by FLEMING, in German, in a magnificent manner.

Herr FREDERICK KAPP made an impressive speech, in German, in memory of the deceased, giving a very interesting sketch of the General's life, setting forth his various services in the armies of the continent, and his earnest devotion to the cause of liberty in America; making special reference to the long and arduous service performed by Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG during the recent war, and speaking of the fact that he had been mustered out of service before his death, his family thus losing the benefit of a pension.

Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD and Herr HUGO WESENDONK also made speeches during the evening.

A series of resolutions, setting forth the sentiments of the meeting, and determining to make persistent effort in behalf of the family of Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG, were passed, and the meeting closed.

Chamber of Commerce.

ELECTION OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS—SECRETARY STANTON AND CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE INVITED TO VISIT THE CHAMBER.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the election of three Pilot Commissioners in place of ROBERT L. TAYLOR, EZRA NYE and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, whose terms of office had expired.

President Low occupied the chair, and on motion of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUT, Messrs. TAYLOR, NYE and MARSHALL were reëlected.

Mr. LOW called the attention of the meeting to the fact that at the last monthly meeting of the Chamber, he suggested that a committee be appointnd to consider the propriety of having a portion of the duties on imports paid in currency, with a view to bringing the matter before Congress.

The Chamber favoring the suggestion, the President was directed to appoint such committee, and the following gentlemen were appointed: A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke, Denning Duer, F. S. Winslow, S. D. Babcock and Matthew Maury.

Alluding to a communication in the TIMES of Thursday morning, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, the President explained that the writer, in the first place, combatted a suggestion that had never been made; and secondly, one that *was* made in advance of any consideration by a committee of this body. He said that no body of men in the country was more interested in maintaining inviolate the public faith of the government than this Chamber.

But it should be borne in mind that there was an obligation on the part of the United States Government to restore, or aid in restoring, the currency of tha country to its normal condition, to arrest the demoralization resulting from our paper money system as fast, and as soon, as possible. It was well understood by every member of the chamber that the duties on imports payable in gold was far in excess of any requirement of the government to pay interest on the public debt, and one per cent. on the existing debt, in the form of a sinking fund; and it was with reference to a wise use of the surplus that he had thrown out the suggestion, to consider which a committee had been appointed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. WETMORE, was adopted:

Resolved, That this chamber recognizes and honors the eminent services rendered to the country, during the existence of the rebellion, by Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, and Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, and that the officers of this body be a committee to wait upon those gentlemen and invite them to visit the chamber and receive the welcome of its members.

The chamber then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

GENERAL CALENDAR—ENUMERATED CASES.—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Court opens at 10 o'clock. Held by Justice Barnard. Nos. 51 and 55 will be called.

The Case of Capt. Anderson, of the Villafranca.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination into the charges preferred against Capt. Anderson, of the *Villafranca*, for ill-treatment of his passengers, was resumed yesterday.

The first witness for the defence was

Edward Corning, the carpenter, who testified that he served out the provisions for the sailors and the Captain's table; they were the same; served out the meat; it was the same as was given to the Captain's table; there was only one class of meat on board; the passengers got their allowances; sometimes they would not take their beef, and cry for a little more pork, and get it; has been to sea about twenty-five years—eighteen in packet ships; never had any trouble before; the provisions on this ship were better than he ever had before to serve out, and no Captain ever before gave him directions to serve out full and plenty; did not see Schwartz nor any passengers go to the Captain; the Captain was the kindest man he ever saw, and he often told the passengers so; knows Schwartz; he was troublesome, and two or three times tried to raise a mutiny; witness told him so; heard him threaten the second mate for no cause at all, as far as witness knew; never heard the passengers complain of shortness of water; often found their cans full in the morning.

John Bird testified that he was a steerage passenger; had been to sea before last year; had on this voyage the first week seven biscuits; the second fourteen, and after that, from twenty to twenty-one; received as much water as he wanted; received the same as the rest of the passengers; it might not have been within an inch of the top of the measure; he made no complaint; the tea was good; he washed the meat over the ship's side, and then it looked good, and he ate it; exchanged biscuits for other passengers' pork; has no reason to complain of the Captain; he treated witness very kindly; never heard any one complain to the Captain; never saw any ill treatment of any passengers; heard the Captain say: "Give them their allowance;" he said it to the officers.

Cross-examined—He said this because there were complaints by the passengers to him; it was in the third week; it was said to the officers; helped water the cattle; dipped the water for them from the casks; never took the water for himself; got his meals in the steerage, with the other passengers; the Captain gave him charge of the cattle; did not pay him anything for it; it occupied witness the whole day; there was another man employed for that, and witness helped him by the Captain's wish; the Captain told him to do it and he should be paid; witness had two boxes and a grinding-barrow; the barrow weighed about a hundred weight; witness paid no freight on it; did not, to his recollection, have any conversation with Mrs. Taylor or any one about coming here to testify; has been paid by the owners of the cattle for his care of them.

Honora Quade testified that she never heard any of the passengers complain; has heard some of them say that the meat was bad and the water was short; never heard any one complain to the carpenter; got an eight-quart can full for three—sometimes full, sometimes not quite; brought with her a stone and a half of flour, which she used.

Joanna Quade, the sister of the last witness, testified that the flour and tea were very good; she received good treatment at the hands of the captain and all on board ship; saw no rotten pork or other meats in the vessel; had heard little children cry for water on board the ship; had heard Jemima Quintlock say that her children had not had enough to eat or drink.

John Johnson testified that he was a pilot, and was on board the *Villafranca* eleven days before she arrived in port; the provisions on the ship were the same as on other ships; had heard complaints about the meat, and the passengers said they had no bread; the Captain said they had their allowance; saw no ill-treatment of the passengers; saw Schwartz on board the ship; the Captain told him to go forward; Schwartz said he wanted and would have his rights, and that he would have all the officers of that ship hanged when he got to New-York.

Cross-examined—Knew the passengers had had their fair allowance by what they had before; do not know the weight each passenger was entitled to; saw the carpenter measure out the allowances to the passengers; saw them served with bread, &c. &c.; when the men came aft with Schwartz, the Captain told him to be off; Schwartz complained about the bread; the Captain told him he had had his allowance; Schwartz said he had not.

The case was then adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

By Justice Clerke.

Edward M. Newbould *vs.* George Milu; case settled, all the amendments proposed allowed.

By Justice Barnard.

Abijah Mann, Jr., et. al. *vs.* Elisha A. Packer, et. al.; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine. Edward Weatherill *vs.* Sarah Weatherill; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Caldwell *vs.* Gage: motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Moncrief.

George F. Work *vs.* The Phœnix Insurance Company; motion granted. Luther N. Fuller *vs.* The Globe Fire Insurance Company; order granted. Artemus Gould *vs.* Mary E. Bulkley; order appointing guardian *ad litem* granted. Matthias *vs.* Fry; order granted.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ROBBED IN THE STREETS.

Thomas Brady was tried for robbing in the first degree—in common parlance, garotting. The complainant, James Blackburn, a gentleman residing in Eleventh-street, in this city, testified that on the 10th of this month, about 2 o'clock in the morning he was passing through Nineteenth-street, he was overtaken by the prisoner and another man, who escaped. The two robbers pushed him into an alley-way, and prisoner jumped upon witness, took his pocket-book containing $140, kicked him several times, and both thieves then ran away. Witness having called lustily for help, Officer Gaynor made chase after the men and caught the prisoner in Sixth-avenue about a block from the scene of the occurrence. The testimony of the complainant was given in a very confused manner, but he was corroborated by the police officer and another witness. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Moses B. Aldrich pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. His Honor said that from the representations of the complainant in the case he was induced to deal leniently with the prisoner, and would suspend the judgment of the court conditional upon the future good behavior of the accused.

Nicholas Blake pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and sentence was suspended in his case also.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE COST OF FATHERLY AFFECTION.

Edward Tracey, a laboring man, was charged with assaulting Officer Cornelius Western, of the Eleventh Precinct. Witness said he caught defendant's son attempting to commit a burglary. The thief fled, and took refuge in a large tenement building in which his father resided. The officer was near enough to see the entry way in which the fugitive took refuge, but lost him in the darkness as he groped his way up stairs. On one of the upper floors, where the officer thought the burglar might have entered, he knocked at the door of an innocent German, and roused him up. The German opened the door, with night-cap on, in undress, and with a sickly-looking candle in his hand, and was almost frightened out of his wits when he saw the embodiment of law, if not justice, standing on the sill of his door. When informed that it was supposed that a burglar had taken refuge in his apartments, he said: "Mine herr, mine herr; up, up," and he conducted the officer to the room overhead, where somebody had entered in haste a few moments before. The German and the officer, after getting the door opened, entered together, and the burglar was found in bed undressed. He had made a quick undressing. He asked for time to put his pantaloons on. This was granted; and as soon as had got one leg in he made a dash for the door to get out, but was stopped by the officer. He then got both legs in his pantaloons, mounted a chair and tried to jump through a small window that would have landed him in the hallway. His gymnastic feat was a failure; he only butted his head against the wall. By this time the father of the burglar, Mr. Tracy, who had gone to bed legitimately, had finished dressing himself; and when Officer Western seized his prisoner to take him off, he clasped his arms around the officer's neck and gave him a choking hug. The consequence was the officer had to let go of the son, and as the next best thing he took the father in and charged him with assault and battery. The up-shot of the affair is, that the father is in the son's shoes, serving three months in the penitentiary.

ACQUITTAL OF A NOTORIOUS PICKPOKET.

A prisoner who gave the name of James Dolan, aged about 24, about four feet four in height, very corpulent and very stylishly dressed, pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing a pistol. The real name of this thief is Davis. Since he was fifteen years of age he has plied the vocation of pocket picking for a living. His likeness, taken when a boy, may be seen in the "rogue's gallery." Why he should steal a pistol, such a paltry thing as that, is unaccountable, unless the mania for taking overcame him. Augustus W. Nichol, the complainant, said: Riding on a car on the 16th of September, I lost a six-barreled pistol from here (outside pocket of a frock coat;) I saw no one take it; I did not recover it; but the prisoner was the only one that stood next me on the front platform; half-a-dozen passengers were inside; I missed the pistol as soon as he left; I followed him on a run, and I got up to him, but he talked so, I did not think he had done it, so I did not arrest him then; afterward I changed my mind, and thought he had taken it, and when I saw him next morning, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, I had him arrested; he then admitted to me and the officer that he took the pistol; he said he had an old mother to support, and he would give a silver-mounted pistol and fifteen dollars if I would not press the charge; he did not say at any time that he had my pistol.

Officer King said he made the arrest, but prisoner made no confession.

The court said the evidence was insufficient to convict, but, from the well-known character of the prisoner, they expected he would be before them again soon, with stronger evidence of guilt.

Forty-seven cases were disposed of yesterday, many of them of very little interest. A case of indecent assault on a child—a crime that is very prevalent just now, but of which nothing can be said, as the details are unfit for publication—occupied the time of the court three hours. The accused, Valentine Betcherval, of No. 25 Lispenard-street, was found guilty, sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, and fined $25.

[Advertisement.]

Most dentifrices being only *so, so*, don't buy or use them. Buy only fragrant Sozodont.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlets mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PYROTECHNIC FEAT.—The fire knocked KNOX out of his old establishment, No. 212, into his present quarters, No. 533 Broadway, (Prescott House,) but it failed to effect his skill and taste in the manufacture of gentlemen's hats. For proof call and see his style for Fall and Winter, just issued.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE FAIR.—We noticed many well-known Southerners, brick-makers and dealers around the steam brick-machine, last evening. All seemed well pleased.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	Sept. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 23	Quebec	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 27	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Sept. 13	Southampton	New-York.
Moravian	Sept. 14	Liverpool	Quebec.
Cuba	Sept. 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Britannia	Sept. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Germania	Sept. 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept. 30	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

North Star	Sept. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Manhattan	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
Monterey	Sept. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Guiding Star	Sept. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Northern Light	Oct. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Oct. 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton, per steamer *America*, close to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M.; per steamer *City of New-York* at the same hour.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *North Star*, close to-morrow, at 1:30 P. M.; for Havana and Mexico, per steamer *Manhattan*, at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. Charles P. Traub and 2 daughters, A. Lagubara, Justo Canal, Antonio Durio, Joaquin Fabra y Poris, Cirilio Aristegui, Jose Cecilio Monte, Augustin y Morales, Leon Hernandes, R. Seig, G. Pujaud, G. Euslin, Col. Ramon T. Yzquierdo, Jose Garcia, Augustin Codman.

In steamship America, from Savannah—J. B. Janney, S. W. Fordgee, Rev. W. H. Harrison, P. McGoward, Capt. H. N. Balster, H. B. Felt, J. N. Woolsey, M. Fullerton, J. B. Bland, H. Hodden, John Narless, J. Meinhard, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon sets... 7 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate....11 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships United Kingdom, (Br.,) Muro, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Key West, Hathorn, Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Chase, Roath, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Steamers J. R. Thomas, McKaig, Baltimore; Charles Osgood, Geer, New-London, V. H. Brown & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Grace Darling, Gibbs, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; R. L. Lane, Amden, Savannah, J. H. Trask & Co.

Barks J. Talbot, ——, St. Thomas via Beaufort; J. E. Holbrook, Brown, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Irene, (Br.,) Cole, Summersville, P. E. I., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; M. E. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Sierra Leone; Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, Vera Cruz; Kate Stewart, Paddock, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Fred. H. Parker, McNelly, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Halatia, (Br.,) Callighan, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Henry Middleton, Prior, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; J, P. Hazard, Saunders, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan; Freestone, Smith, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloop Caroline, Ross, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 16th, at 3:15 P. M., 15 miles W. of Sand Key, exchanged signals with steamer Star of the South, hence for New-Orleans. 18th, at 3 P. M., lat. 31 54, lon. 78 30, spoke bark J. C. Brookman, from Mobile for New-York. all well.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Sept. 16, noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship America, Lindt, Savannah Sept. 16, with cotton and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. Had heavy N. E. gales.

Steamship Falcon, Aldridge, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Cumbria, French, New-Orleans 14 ds., via Key West, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ann Maria, Fish, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 16, via Delaware Breakwater 22 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, ——, Philadelphia, in ballast to master.

U. S. steamer John Rice, Holmes, Bangor, via Portland.

Steamer Edward Everett, Etter, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Maria, (Argen.,) ——, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides, etc., to Dollner, Botter & Co.

Bark Emil, (Brem.,) Ficke, Philadelphia Sept. 17, for Cork; put into this port leaky.

Brig Ebe, (Ital.,) La Nasa, Palermo 52 ds., passed Gibraltar Aug. 8, with fruit to master.

Schr. Fair Dealer, Muggins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Winchester, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Saunders, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Augusta, McLean, New-London, for Albany.

Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Cinderella, Lewis, Northport, for Haverstraw.

Schr. St. James, Carver, Boston, with granite.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Boerum, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Nickerson, Slate, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Davey, Dighton.

Schr. Surprise, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. T. Benedict, King, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Panama, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Corbulo, Norton, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Ceres, ——, Philadelphia, for Dover.

Schr. James Bright, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship Trimountain, from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 21—Arr. steamer Metis, from New-York; bark Almoner, from Port Ewen; brigs Afton, from Port-au-Prince; Times, from Gonaives; C. M. Carver, from Elizabethport.

Also arr. steamers Aries, from New-Orleans; Salvor, from New-York; De Molay, do.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 549, Sept. 21, 1865.

7, 48, 33, 43, 1, 72, 46, 64, 52, 19, 61, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 550, Sept. 21, 1865.

20, 55, 18, 4, 12, 22, 3, 1, 32, 54, 25, 47.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 449, Sept. 21, 1865.

13, 66, 42, 11, 72, 19, 48, 12, 74, 40, 20, 57.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 450, Sept. 21, 1865.

39, 1, 35, 33, 78, 44, 40, 47, 3, 27, 2, 51.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND GEMS.

THE WORLD OF TO-DAY,
SEPT. 22,

publishes a most wonderful narrative of the mineral and metallurgical developments on the line of the great Mt. Cenis tunnel, wherein it is affirmed that a mine of gold and precious stones has been tapped in the heart of the Alps, sufficiently valuable to pay off the debts of all the nations of Europe.

This discovery, apparently well authenticated, is exhaustively described, with the circumstances leading to it, and the personages who are responsible for it.